

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

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IS NOT REPUDIATION.

IT IS SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST DESPOILERS.

Judge C. J. Hillyer Shows the Relation Between a Money Standard and Debt—Our Right to Pay According to the Contract.

The essence of the silver controversy is the antagonism of interest between debtors and creditors. If there had been no debt silver would never have been demonetized, for no one would have had any interest in its demonetization. If there were now no debt there would be no serious opposition to the restoration of silver. The scheme for substituting a single standard of gold for a double standard of gold and silver was inaugurated by the owners of obligations for the payment of money. In its inception it was a conspiracy for the robbing of debtors absolutely destitute of excuse or plausibility. By influences as powerful as their employment has been unscrupulous, the infamous project has been pushed to a partial consummation, and a position secured where its authors and abettors, without defending the original fraud, are emboldened to invoke a principle of equity in support of its perpetration. It is said that, without regard to the injustice of a change of standard as an original proposition, present indebtedness has been incurred with reference to a standard of gold, and therefore should be discharged upon that basis. If the premise is correct, I grant the conclusion. If a debt is contracted upon a standard of gold it ought to be paid in gold. This is simply saying that people should do as they have agreed, and equally whether the agreement has been express or implied. But with this admission I wish to make the most absolute and unequivocal denial that there is a single dollar of indebtedness due from any citizen of the United States contracted under or with reference to a gold standard.

And first, I wish to consider that vast body of public debt evidenced by national interest bearing obligations. In 1873 the aggregate national indebtedness (allowing for some not very important variations in statistical statements) was in round numbers \$22,000,000,000 and is now \$29,000,000,000. There can be no pretense that any portion of this indebtedness due in 1873 was incurred upon a gold standard or with reference to any other than a double standard of silver and gold at the existing ratio. The increase of \$7,000,000,000 since 1873 does not represent any contribution of new capital by the owners of these obligations, considered as a class, but only a reinvestment of a certain portion of the interest which they have received. This interest on the twenty-two billions due in 1873 at four per cent, which is less than the average rate, has for twenty-three years amounted to \$20,240,000,000, enabling the national creditors of 1873, without drawing from other sources, to absorb the seven billions of increased national debt and have left thirteen billions for investment in other securities. As to the standard under which payment should be made, the interest on these obligations is affected by the same equities as the principal. It is immaterial how much refunding and change of form of instruments or even shifting of locality there may have been, so long as the indebtedness has not been extinguished the equity as to the mode of payment has not been changed. It was contracted under a double standard and it is a violation of equity if its discharge should be required in accordance with any other standard by which its burden may be more onerous to the obligors. If in any process of refunding new obligations have been substituted payable in gold alone this substitution has been brought about by the same influences and instrumentalities through which the money standard has been changed.

The abuse of governmental power has been the same in the one case as the other and the injustice equally flagrant. Neither has had the intelligent consent of the tax-paying debtors, without which no obligation binding in equity could be created as to a change in the burden of payment. My reason for selecting this national indebtedness of 1873 for special consideration was that in respect to this the argument could be made conclusive. In regard to other classes of indebtedness it is more difficult to fix accurately the time and conditions of its contraction. But here is \$22,000,000,000 (saying nothing about reinvested interest), concerning which there can be no question or controversy. It was a debt existing in 1873, and it is still, however its evidences may have been remodeled, a subsisting debt. Every dollar of this debt was contracted when the double standard prevailed universally and when everywhere fifteen and one-half ounces of silver were practically equivalent to one of gold for its payment. No one familiar with financial history doubts that it is now owned not only by the same limited class as in 1873, but substantially and as to the great bulk of it, by the same individuals or their successors in interest. If transfers have been made the original equity as to mode of payment has followed it into the hands of the transferees. The debtors are the taxpayers of the different nations. Any legislative or administrative action which has increased the burden of its discharge has been fraudulent, no matter under what form it may have been disguised. Now, I ask the reader to pause and try to comprehend the immensity of the sum represented by these figures. The annual interest upon this amount, even at three per cent, is \$660,000,000—in itself

an expression baffling adequate conception of its full import. Twenty-two billion dollars is more than five times the amount of the whole world's stock of gold coin and bullion. And yet this vast sum is only the amount of actual profit to be realized by the holders of this one class of securities if the plot to destroy silver as standard money can be carried to completion. Whatever may be said as to other indebtedness, there is as to this no chance for even a quibble respecting the time and circumstances of its contraction. Every dollar of it originated under a double standard, and it is a travesty on equity to double or in any way increase its burden by requiring it to be paid under a single standard of gold. I might stop right here and contentedly claim that the falsity of the assumption with which I am dealing has been demonstrated. This aggregate of national indebtedness constitutes nearly one-half of the total amount due upon secured interest-bearing obligations, which alone deserve consideration in this connection. When it is shown that as to one-half of the indebtedness involved in the inquiry the claim of equity through contraction under a gold standard is deprived of any semblance of validity, that would seem to be sufficient to constitute an estoppel against its further assertion. If there were no other debts in the world, this alone would brand the scheme to change the standard of value as the most stupendous crime ever contemplated against humanity. If bondholders can, without consideration, by mere manipulation of political agencies, add to the value of their securities \$22,000,000,000, then others somewhere, and in some way, must suffer a corresponding loss. It makes no difference how widely the loss may be distributed, it is still a fact, and in its consequences a fearfully momentous fact, that what the bondholders dishonestly gain other classes must unjustly lose. The world is not wide enough that this mountain of \$22,000,000,000 of unearned, law-made indebtedness can be piled as an additional burden upon its industry without the universal oppression of its wealth-producers wherever situated. The tax-ridden people of Europe have the same, perhaps stronger, interest to rebel against this diabolical scheme as ourselves, but their efforts for redress are handicapped by monarchical institutions and standing armies. Relief, if it is to be had, must come from the intelligent citizens of the United States who still retain the power of a free ballot.

C. J. HILLYER.

Faith vs. Fatalism.

The death of Judge William Page at Portland removes a man who sacrificed a great talent because he continually propounded to himself the question, "What is the use?" and answered it with, "No matter what one may do, it comes to nothing after all." The truth (effect?) of this question and answer has often caused a capable man to make little use of his life and talents.—East Oregonian.

There is a world-wide significance in this. Such cowardly fatalism has paralyzed a whole continent for centuries, and nothing has been more detrimental to the advancement of humanity than just this mistake, for it is a fundamental one, and its opposite has alone built up great nations and great causes. The fact is that every achievement for the benefit of humanity has been a result of exactly the contrary conviction, of a "faith that removes mountains." Where one visible and palpable example of the effect of a lifelong determination on the part of a few individuals comes to light, thousands of individuals along the line of an enlightened life purpose has no limit, and reaches far beyond what is ordinarily regarded as possible. History abounds in crises where the result has come from the determination of a few who do not ask "What's the use?" but do their duty as they see it, hoping for success, but ever brave in defeat.

Poverty and Crime.

That poverty is one of the most potent factors in the production of crime the annual report of the chief of police of Chicago goes to show. After giving account of the relief work done last winter by the police department, he says: "A notable fact, incident to the distribution of relief by the city, was the great reduction in the number of crimes committed while relief was being given, thus clearly indicating that a great many crimes and misdemeanors prevalent during the last winter were simply the result of the desperate condition of the poor. There seemed to them no alternative other than to steal or starve." It is to be hoped that the knowledge thus revealed of the close relationship between crime and poverty will tend to hasten the time when we shall seek, not to alleviate poverty but to abolish it entirely, when instead of the "distribution of relief" there will be the proper distribution of opportunities—opportunities for every man and woman to earn a living wage—thereby obviating the necessity for superficial charity of the soup-kitchen and free lodging-house.—Union Signal.

Men and Pigs.

In an imaginary community of pigs, described by Carlyle, one of the chief rulers was asked, "what is justice?" The answer was: "Your own share of the general swine's-troth, not any portion of mine." "But what is 'my share'?" "My share," answered the chief pig, "is, on the whole, whatever I can contrive to get without being hanged or sent to the hulk." Some people are cruel enough to believe that there are communities of men where this same sort of philosophy obtains!

A REAL REPUBLIC.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN BRYAN'S STATE.

Nebraska Leads the Way in Establishing Real Self Government in This Country—Now Let Other States Follow Suit.

Nebraska, the home of Bryan, has the honor of being the first state in the union to incorporate the principle of the initiative and referendum in her statutes. The principle has been one of the main tenets of the party, but not until this winter has any serious attempt been made to enact it into law. The bill passed by the legislature and signed by the governor is a somewhat modified form of the Swiss system of cantonal government, and applies only to cities and villages.

The right to propose ordinances, for the government of any city or municipal sub-division is vested in the voters of the city as well as the mayor and council. The word "ordinance" is defined as including all orders, resolves, agreements, contracts and any other measure within the powers of the legislative authorities of the city. It is provided that the proposal for legislation shall contain the full text of the ordinance proposed, and, to be mandatory, must be signed by at least 15 per cent of the voters of the city making the same. At least ten of the persons signing the proposal shall make oath before a competent officer that they are duly qualified voters and that they believe all the others persons who signed the proposal are qualified and that the signatures are genuine. The proposal shall be filed with the city clerk; but if 20 per cent of the voters shall request that the ordinance proposed shall be submitted to the voters to be voted on at a special election, the clerk shall obey their wishes and call the election. If no special election is asked for, the proposal shall be submitted to the voters of the city at the first regular election held after the expiration of thirty days from the filing of the proposal, unless the council meanwhile makes it a law. If the proposal receives a majority of the votes it shall become a law. This is the initiative.

It is provided, for the referendum, that no ordinance for the government of any city, except as specially provided, shall go into effect until thirty days after the passage of the same. If in the interim a petition signed by at least 5 per cent of the voters of the city is filed, requesting its submission to a people, it shall be submitted. If the number of signers represent 10 per cent of the voters, a special election shall be held within twenty days; if less, not until the next regular election. Excepted from the operation of this section are all ordinances relating to the immediate preservation of public peace or health or items of emergency for current expenses of the departments of the city, which do not exceed the corresponding appropriations of the preceding year, all of which must be passed by a unanimous vote.

The mayor and council shall have no power to enact an ordinance which shall in any manner alter, modify, repair or render nugatory ordinances enacted by a direct vote of the people, except by a two-thirds vote, and then not until a year after enactment. The mayor and council have power to submit to a vote of the electors at a special or general election any ordinance they may initiate. Any one falsely certifying to the qualifications or signatures of signers shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than one year. Similar punishment is to be meted out to the man who signs any proposal knowing that he is not a qualified voter. Any clerk who fails to comply with the provisions requiring his official action in submitting ordinances is liable to a fine of \$5,000. As a saving clause, however, it is provided that this act shall not become operative in any city until accepted by the voters in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances. Authority, however, is given to the mayor and council of any city to adopt it by a majority vote without submission.

A New Earth.

Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, in a recent sermon on the text from Revelation, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth," says:

All the prophets and poets have seen the same thing. Isaiah looked forward to an utter change in the face of the earth and of the hearts of the people of the earth. Robert Burns saw a new earth and so did Alfred Tennyson when he was young. Plato looked away from the decaying world around him and saw Atlantis. Sir Thomas Moore, about to suffer death, was writing "Utopia." There ought to be a new earth and what ought to be will be. No one will assert that this is the ideal social system—one that we are living in. It is a makeshift. We have sent money and sympathy to Ireland, and that was right and effective. But in 1895 there were more than 23,000 evictions in New York city. That means more than 100,000 people turned out of doors. That is to say, in one American city the evictions, as compared with Ireland, were more than four to one.

The Lewiston Journal asks why a tax on art is a tax on civilization any more than a tax on bread. All such foolish questions refer to the tariff, but the one deadly tax on art, bread and civilization is the everlasting corner in money on the gold basis.—Silver Knight.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

By the Revista Hispano-Americana it appears that for the year 1896-1896 Mexico's imports were of the value of \$42,000,000, against exports of over \$100,000,000. This speaks well for "silver-ridden" Mexico.—Tulare County Times.

A paper dollar with the simple promise to receive it by the government for all dues, taxes, etc., would be the most perfect kind of money. This is no new idea. Jefferson, Clay and Calhoun are all on record as in favor of such a money.—Evansville (Ind.) Coming Events.

If all the people in the world were to agree that one man might take from another all he could force him to give up, using threats and starvation upon him, they might make such practice legal, but they could not make it honest.—Cincinnati Common Cause.

Had Bryan been elected and conditions remained as they are, imagine the pride with which the plutocratic press would be pointing to the state of the country as unanswerable evidence of the realization of their pre-election prophecies.—St. Louis Chronicle.

One of the brave generals—Manderson, wasn't it—who paraded about the country warning the workmen against the 50-cent dollar, is the president of the defunct Omaha savings institution, whose depositors are looking for nothing better than a 10-cent dollar. Dear old man—in every sense of the word.—Midland Mechanic.

Say, if it is true, as we are told it was by the bankers, gold press and Republican politicians during the campaign, that the modern system of checks, drafts and other forms of credit paper had made money practically unnecessary for the prosecution of business, what are all these banks closing up for? They must have mislaid their checkbooks!—New Decatur (Ala.) Advertiser.

What would you think of a business man who would unnecessarily issue interest-bearing notes against himself at an interest, too, which would be greater than the profits of his business? And especially when the people with whom he dealt were perfectly willing to take non-interest bearing notes as long as said notes were redeemable in any goods or chattels the merchant might have in his store? He'd be a crazy merchant, wouldn't he? Well, it's down just such a ruinous and idiotic path the bankers and goldbugs want to keep this nation stumbling along.—Inter-Mountain Advocate.

One of the striking instances of the effect of "business men's" thought was the Sherman act of 1890, by which, according to later developments, the government stamped its mere promise to pay gold upon a material costing half a thousand millions. What would be thought of the business man who would write a promissory note upon parchment costing \$100 per square inch? Such an act would not be more absurd than the act of the United States government in 1890. And yet John Sherman is the idol of "business men."—Nebraska Independent.

There is a great swindle that Senator Chandler might get after, with profit to the government and honor to himself—the Union Pacific railroad. The government had paid twice over in principal and interest, what the road cost, and still owes the principle of the bonds issued to build the great road highway. Why should not the government take possession of this road and operate it for the use and benefit of the whole people?—Saginaw Labor Exponent.

Can you comprehend how absurd it is for the working people to be poor and idle useless loungers and schemers to be rich? What could a civilized people enjoy that is not first produced by the working people? Those things which are free to all without the aid of labor are just as much the property of one person as another, and those necessities, comforts and luxuries which are the result of any kind of effort are certainly the belongings of those who apply the effort to produce them. It does not give any one a clear and honest right to get wealth into his possession by a means of trickery or deception, although a special law may have been made to legalize such theft.—Progressive Thought.

The Standard Oil Co. has property in Portland, Ore., worth \$350,000, according to a local paper. The assessor put it at \$200,000 for taxation, but a judge reduced it to \$20,500! These judges are great people. They are not in it for their health. No man allows a foreign corporation to escape \$40,000 a year taxes just for fun. The judiciary of the United States is more corrupt than congress—if that were possible. The word judge or justice should be become a synonym for all that is base and decent men, men who have any respect will soon shun such position as they would a leper. The corporations, however, will always find enough unscrupulous men to fill the places and serve them.—Appeal to Reason.

If the present high taxes do not bring prosperity, President McKinley proposes to increase them, and see if that won't do the business. But if we send strange doctors to Washington we should not be surprised if they prescribed strange medicine.—Fact (Denver).

THE FALL IN PRICES.

A MATHEMATICAL PROOF OF OUR POSITION.

Industrial Stagnation Has Followed the General Reduction of Values—High Priced Money and Low Priced Goods Mean Hard Times.

The decline in the prosperity of this country has been coincident with the decline in prices. In the latest Bradstreet's current report of prices as quoted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch this fact is proved by figures enabling us to measure our disaster. The figures cover movements of prices in 98 staple articles. They are as follows:

Oct. 1, 1890.....	114.7171
Jan. 1, 1891.....	101.741
April 1, 1891.....	103.304
July 1, 1891.....	97.833
Oct. 1, 1891.....	95.051
Jan. 1, 1892.....	94.257
April 1, 1892.....	92.751
July 1, 1892.....	86.439
Oct. 1, 1892.....	88.574
Jan. 1, 1893.....	90.797
April 1, 1893.....	101.790
July 1, 1893.....	85.289
Oct. 1, 1893.....	84.327
Jan. 1, 1894.....	80.381
April 1, 1894.....	78.320
July 1, 1894.....	77.550
Oct. 1, 1894.....	77.501
Jan. 1, 1895.....	80.700
April 1, 1895.....	72.052
July 1, 1895.....	77.314
Oct. 1, 1895.....	79.306
Jan. 1, 1896.....	76.886
April 1, 1896.....	67.189
July 1, 1896.....	67.182
Oct. 1, 1896.....	72.178
Jan. 1, 1897.....	75.044
April 1, 1897.....	74.915
May 1, 1897.....	74.193

The figures cover a period of six and a half years or from Oct. 1, 1890, to May 1, 1897. The highest index number is that of Oct. 1, 1890, being 114.7171. From that point there was a steady decline of two or three points every two or three months, until, on Jan. 1, 1893, the low point of 90.797 had been reached. The next quotation following that is of April 1, 1893. Cleveland had been inaugurated March 4 preceding, and with him had come a Democratic house and senate. The country, which had hoped for a departure from the Republican financial policies which had forced low prices and their consequent industrial prostration, had taken courage and prices advanced. The figure representing prices at the beginning of April, 1893, was 101.790, a gain of more than eleven points above the figures at the beginning of that year, showing the effect of the popular belief that a sweeping change of policy was to come in with the new administration.

How the country was disappointed is too recent history to need retelling here. Before Cleveland had been in office two months it was known that his financial policy was that of the Republicans, with the addition that the silver was to be still further degraded. Carlisle began redeeming all government obligations in gold. The silver dollar in the treasury remained uncoined. And congress, under the lash of patronage, gave no sign of effective resistance to the Wall street conspiracy.

Then the reaction set in. Between April 1 and July 1, 1893, prices dropped from 101.790 to 85.289, and from there the drop has been continuous, with one or two exceptions, as unimportant as they were transient, until the latest marking, that of May 1, 1897, less than a month ago, was 74.193. And the bottom is not yet reached. The tendency is still downward. Some say a historian will write the record of his crime in burning words. Until then we have these figures to tell the story of the ruin of a people.

Technicalities and Telegraphs.

A few weeks ago there was a mandate of the United States Supreme court ordering the Union Pacific to cut loose its telegraph business from the Western Union and operate a line of its own. "Common folks" would have supposed that this really meant a telegraph line virtually operated by the government; but the Star pointed out, in its issue of March 20, the probabilities of delay. The decree, it seems, should be "entered," but has not been; the attorney for the telegraph company raises technical obstacles, and also claims that the decree which it is proposed to enter is not a copy of the original one signed by Judge Brewer. He also wants the receivers of the Union Pacific to be made defendants, the original action having been brought before receivers were appointed. The delay of the courts is thus made a pretext for further delay, and before a decision can be had on the new points raised, the road may be sold by the government under foreclosure, and the Western Union clearly the only way to a government federal telegraph is to build a new one and the Republicans in congress will not let that be done.

Revenue and Deficit.

"My son, you are continually squandering money," complained George M. Pullman. "No matter how much I allow you, you cannot meet your expenses." "True, sir," replied George M. Pullman, Jr., "Such is the influence of the example set by the government we live under."—Twentieth Century.

Learn the Gospel.

No Christian who knows the Gospel can possibly believe that it warrants him in living uselessly by the sweat of another man's brow.—Goldwin Smith.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

A bill has been introduced in the house to so change the national bank act as to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity to freely use paper money.

Jerry Simpson was after the speaker again Monday, criticizing the journal of the house because it announced that a certain pension bill had been referred to the committee on invalid pensions. "There is no committee on invalid pensions," said Mr. Simpson, "and I think the journal ought to tell the truth. I move to strike out the line which says that the bill was sent to the committee." Secure in his reliance upon his Republican majority, Mr. Reed allowed the question to be voted on, and Mr. Simpson was defeated by a strict party vote.—Ex.

Ex-Senator Dubois, Senators Cannon and Pettigrew will sail July 2 for China and Japan. It is understood they go to study the financial question from the oriental standpoint.

It is reported in official circles that T. V. Powderly, ex-grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, will receive a good appointment under the present administration for his treachery to the people and the cause of silver in the last campaign.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada in an interview regarding the reported dissensions among the silver forces says: "No real dissension exists, the Democrats, the Populists, and the silver men are as united in opposition to the financial policy of the Republican party as they were at the last election, and they will stand together at the coming congressional and presidential elections. They may differ as to methods of procedure, but they all agree that the financial question is the crucial issue, however much they may differ upon other subordinate questions, and I am glad to say that as to all these other questions the utmost tolerance of view exists, each individual being accorded full liberty of action according to his convictions."

The approaching campaign is being anticipated with more than usual interest at the capitol, owing to the fact that in several of the states where elections will be held next fall the fate of the United States senators depends upon the results. For this reason campaigns which are ordinarily local in their character will be of national concern. It is already known that in Virginia, where Senator Daniel will undoubtedly be chosen his own successor, the fight will be made upon the silver issue. The same course is to be pursued in Kentucky. In the latter state nineteen senators, whose votes will help to decide the fate of Senator Lindsay, will be elected to the legislature next fall.

Mr. T. E. Wardner, editor and publisher of the Boston Traveler, has been in the city in consultation with Senators Mantle, Tillman and Cannon, ex-Representative Towse, and other leading silver men. Mr. Wardner said the silver sentiment in New England was greatly on the increase. The continual fall of prices was opening the eyes of merchants and even manufacturers to a marked degree. Many business people who voted for McKinley, he said, had given up hope that the tariff bill would bring relief. They were beginning to see that the continual pinching of the currency would finally bring prices so low that bankruptcy would be inevitable. "The silver feeling," continued Mr. Wardner, "in the large towns, always very strong, is increasing rapidly, and will make itself felt in the next congressional campaign. Skilled labor is more than ever in favor of silver. The shoe-makers of Lynn, Haverhill, and other places are almost to a man bimetallicists. The typographical union is nine tenths for silver. There will be at least six silver congressmen in the next Massachusetts delegation, and the chances are pretty good that the next legislature will contain a silver majority. I sincerely and honestly believe that if Massachusetts were to vote tomorrow she would cast her lot on the side of bimetallicism as against the gold standard; this, too, in the face of the tremendous majority given to William McKinley and gold last November.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Plutocratic Wit.

The following from a plutocratic organ was tendered as wit: Kansas will present to the King of Siam some corn stalks 22 feet long. Why a state should raise such things and Populists are one of those facts that nobody can explain.

Considering that it raises such corn, and numerous other products in proportion, notwithstanding which its people are unable by the utmost exertion to live in even moderate comfort, while the people who cultivate Wall street, where they raise nothing but schemes, are surfeited with luxuries, it is to be wondered at that Kansas raises anything so mild as a Populist, says the St. Louis Journal.

In this connection we submit to the consideration of the organ for another essay at a witticism the following from the Belleville Record:

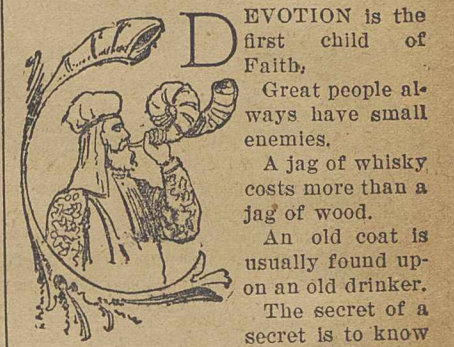
The fact that the grain speculators in the cities can obtain \$1.03 for their wheat must be a source of consolation to the husbandman who raises the cereal, and is compelled to take for it whatever he can get.

Which Are the Rules?

There are just two kinds of people on earth—the people who lift and the people who bear.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



DEVOTION is the first child of Faith. Great people always have small enemies. A jag of whisky costs more than a jag of wood. An old coat is usually found upon an old drinker. The secret of a secret is to know how and when to tell it.

The hardest problems to solve are the providences of God.

Habits are the ruts worn in a road habitually traveled.

Grief is an outcast, and no man grasps his hand cordially.

Heaven and hell are not far apart, but the gulf between is very deep.

The knack of easy travel is in knowing how to keep ready all the time.

Some people keep such a close lookout for the devil, that they ever fail to see God.

A thick tongue and a thin purse are likely to be the property of the same man.

The man who gets up in this world by putting another man down, loses more than he gains.

There is nobody we like better than the man who is willing to speak his opinions, except the man who is willing to keep them to himself.

"THE NINETY AND NINE."

The Chance Beginning of Sankey's Famous Song.

The other day Ira D. Sankey told a reporter how his famous, soul-winning song, "The Ninety and Nine," came into the world. It was in 1873, and Moody and Sankey, who had been together but a couple of months, were traveling through Scotland and holding meetings everywhere. On a train one day, while Moody was busy in his corner of the railway compartment, Sankey picked up a paper. Tucked away in the bottom of a column were some verses which met his eye. There were ninety and nine that safely lay In the shelter of the fold.

So it began, and Mr. Sankey followed down the lines, while the express for Edinburgh rushed on at sixty miles an hour.

"Hurray!" cried Mr. Sankey, bringing his hand down on his knee in characteristic enthusiasm. "I've found the hymn I've been looking for for years."

"Yes," said Moody, "what is it?" Mr. Sankey did read it, and he put feeling into his words, for the beauty of the verses impressed him, but when he looked up he saw that Mr. Moody had heard nothing of the reading, being lost in his letters.

"All right," thought Mr. Sankey, "he'll hear that hymn later on, and cutting out the verses from the paper he put them away carefully for future use."

A few days after this the evangelists held a revival in Edinburgh. Mr. Moody spoke most eloquently on the "Good Shepherd." As he finished there came over the meeting that stillness which indicates deep spiritual feeling. Bending down from his pulpit toward Mr. Sankey, who sat by his right, at the little melodeon, Mr. Moody said:

"Mr. Sankey, have you anything to sing on this subject as a solo?"

Mr. Sankey hesitated. He could think of nothing directly on the subject except the Twenty-third Psalm, which had already been sung three times that day by the congregation. They must have something else. Like a flash it came to him, "Sing the song you found on the train." But his second thought was, "How can I sing a hymn without a tune?" Meanwhile the audience was waiting in silence. "Sing the hymn you found on the train," came the thought again. Mr. Sankey opened his little scrap book of solos, found the newspaper slip, laid it before him on the rack of the melodeon, and then struck a full chord and began to sing. What notes he sang he did not know, nor what chords he played; he took no heed of harmony, nor of how he got through the first stanza. And then he paused and played some chords on the melodeon, waiting to begin the second stanza. The thought came to him, "Can I sing the second stanza as I did the first? Can I remember the notes?" and he concentrated his mind once more for the effort and began to sing. And so he went through the five stanzas, and the audience sat still as death until he finished.

"When it was all over Mr. Moody came down from the pulpit, and, resting a hand on Mr. Moody's shoulder, looked with wonder at the newspaper clipping. "My dear friend," he said, "where did you get that song? I never heard anything like it."

"That," said Sankey, "is the hymn I read to you on the train, the one you didn't hear."

And thus the tune of the "Ninety and Nine" was born into the world. As it was sung that day in Edinburgh by inspiration, so it has been written down in the hymn books, and so it has been sung in the many languages, and no note or chord of it has been changed.

Must Have.

Professor—You disturbed my lecture yesterday by loud talking.

Student—Impossible.

Professor—But I heard you.

Student—Then I must have talked in my sleep.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Cat as a Family Provider.

Samuel Bovens of Bethel, Vt., has a trained cat that brings in partridges for family dinners.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

Editor H. C. DuBose, of the Chronicle, is in Nashville this week.

Fresh Block's Crackers by the pound or box at J. H. Hammonds.

Matches 5cts. per dozen boxes at J. H. Hammonds.

Mr. K. Smith, of Creswell, visited friends and relatives in the city last week.

Mr. Bob O'Hara is attending the commencement at Howard College this week.

The jurors and witnesses while waiting on the court, amused themselves by hunting, fishing &c.

Messrs W. H. and J. E. Bird have a flourishing writing school in progress at the College building.

When in need of Watch or Jewelry repairing, go to T. J. Weaver's Jewelry shop.

M. D. and E. F. Ray, of Creswell, were in the city last week and gave the Advocate a pleasant call.

A large crowd of people were present Monday as jurors and witnesses in the Seales case.

Solicitor Wilson arrived Friday p.m. and judge Brewer Monday p.m. to hold the special term of the circuit court.

The program of the teachers Institute at Montevallo and several communications received too late to appear in this issue.

Heinz's pickles in bulk and bottles, also his vinegar at J. H. HAMMOND.

Mr. E. S. Strickland, of Brookwood, Tuscaloosa county, was visiting relatives in this place this week.

John P. Pearson and O. D. Dorrough, of Bold Springs, were in the city this week, as jurors in the Seales case.

The failure to serve the defendant with a copy of the verdict will cost the county four or five hundred dollars.

Watermelons fresh and fine at from 25 to 40cts. at J. H. HAMMOND.

We were pleased to receive a call last week from Mr. A. J. Holcomb, an old vet. of beat 15—coming again brother we are always glad to see you.

Miss Ida O'Hara, of this place, left last week to attend the commencement exercises of the Howard College, and to spend several weeks with her brother at that place.

We notice that T. J. Weaver is still making a nice line of Photographs. Don't forget this.

The commissioners court is in session this week to receive and pass upon the report of the Tax Collector as to errors and insolencies. They will also examine the Assessors books. The court will probably be in session several days.

The special term of the circuit court convened Monday at 1:30 p.m. and was in session about two hours, when a recess was taken till 8 a.m. Wednesday. Court was called Wednesday at 8 a.m. and the trial of the Seales case was commenced.

The board of examiners of confederate pensions, was in session at this place several days last week. We learned from Judge Russell, a member of the board, that about 300 applications were on file nearly all of which were reported favorably upon by the board.

Judge W. E. Seals, of Shelby was the first to pay in advance for the Advocate one year for 1896-7. On Monday he walked into our office and handed us a dollar for another year although his subscription has not yet expired. Thank you Judge—let others follow suit.

Our citizens were considerably excited last Thursday when it was reported that Jim Pope, a negro man who lives three miles from this place, had returned from Birmingham with a case of small pox. Dr. W. S. DuBose was called to see the man and pronounced it a case of small pox. Every necessary step has been taken by the board of health and the county officials to prevent the spread of the disease.

A full supply of Pratt's Food for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also Poultry Food at J. H. HAMMONDS.

Card of Thanks.

Editor Advocate: Will you allow us space in your paper to return our heart felt thanks to the good people of Columbiana and vicinity for their kindness and assistance to us during the illness of our little son. Language fails us when we attempt to express our thanks for their many acts of kindness in our great affliction.

B. W. BRAND.
LELA A. BRAND.

BRIDGECOTON.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Health of community very good. Crops are needing rain in this section.

The fish fry Saturday was a success.

The singing at Bold Springs Sunday was a success.

Rev. J. B. Doss is reported to be convalescing under the skillful treatment of Dr. Rosser.

Messrs J. P. Pearson, B. F. Dawson and O. D. Dorrough are attending court at Columbiana this week as jurors in the Seales case.

Our vicinity is on a boom with the expected anticipation of getting a railroad from Leeds down Cahaba to the mines which are being opened up near here.

If the writer from Four Mile will just come over to Bold Springs on the first day of July to the Missionary Rally, he will learn that he is behind the times, and don't know the war is over, when he says there are more pretty girls there than anywhere else in the county.

We wish to inform our young Gent who was so unthoughtful as to make the assertion that there would not be any body at the fish fry, only some youngsters doing as they pleased, that he was off his kazip, for there was the good old people who carried every thing on very nice indeed.

POPULIST DUDE.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Health of community good. The oat crop will be a little light owing to the dry weather.

I notice some rust in wheat but I hope it is not affected much.

We are having some very dry weather now. Stock water is drying up in places.

Preacher Brasher preached to a large crowd at Pineflat on Sunday last week.

Some farmers have planted corn three times, owing to the ravages of budworms.

This warm dry weather is a great help to cotton. It has grown considerably this week.

Preacher Cox, of Chilton county, preached at Bay Springs church on Sunday before last.

The mill runs two days in a week. Mr. Parnell hauls wood yet about one load a day I believe.

The singing conducted by Messrs Robertson and Glass at Pineflat on last Sunday was a success.

Honest money may be a good thing, for in Shelby it makes every day look like Sunday with but few exceptions.

I notice that the ex-slaves are wanting a pension! Who comes next? The slaves under the present money power I suppose. Why not?

I learn that Lewis Jones and old Jimmie Williams, who moved off after the election, are coming back. We welcome you back brethren in our midst. We would be glad to see you. How does the McKinley prosperity glimmer in Coosa Uncle Jim?

A young man by the name of Paul from Columbiana passed through our neighborhood last week seeking a position to learn the young Idea how to shoot. We trust that he met with great encouragement as he came highly recommended &c.

W. P. L.

Dr. W. A. Lovett, DENTIST.

Will be located at Columbiana after June 1st, fully equipped to do all kind of dental operations at prices as low as is consistent with good work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patronage from the neighboring towns and county solicited. June 3d 1897.

Confederate Re-union.

At a meeting of the Confederate Veterans, held at Columbiana June 5th 1897, for the purpose of arranging time, place and program for a re-union of the confederate veterans of Shelby county, the meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. and N. A. Graham elected Chairman, J. W. Johnston secretary and J. H. Hammond asst. secretary.

The following members of the committee were present:

Beat 1,—W. R. A. Milner, J. H. Hammond, J. W. Johnston, J. W. Pitts, J. B. Elliott and Henry Parker.

Beat 2,—H. B. Browning.

Beat 3,—N. A. Graham J. W. Ozely.

Beat 7,—D. R. Leonard and M. M. Foust.

Beat 8,—J. S. Farrell, J. M. Crenshaw and John Harper.

Beat 10,—M. M. Robertson and W. E. Millender.

On motion of Maj. J. W. Pitts, Friday the 16th day of July was named as the time for holding the re-union.

On motion it was voted that the veterans meet on Thursday the 15th of July for the purpose of effecting county and beat organization and preparing grounds etc. for the 16th.

Columbiana was selected as the place for the re-union. It was moved and carried that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to arrange program etc., and the following gentlemen were named as such committee:

J. W. Johnston, H. B. Browning, Jno W. Ozely, D. L. Leonard, John Harper, R. Z. Hill, and M. M. Robertson.

On motion chairman N. A. Graham and Maj. J. W. Pitts were added to the committee.

The committee reported the following program, which was adopted:

PROGRAM.

Meet at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 15th. Perfect organization and prepare for the 16th.

Friday, 16th, assemble 10:30 a.m. at the court house and prepare to march to the grounds.

Addresses by the following gentlemen:

Gen. E. W. Pettus, Selma, Ala. Col. Jno. Caldwell, Jacksonville, Ala., Gen. G. T. Anderson, Anniston, Ala., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Montevallo, Ala., Col. W. T. Smith, Wilsonville, Ala., Col. John P. West, Calera, Ala.

DINNER, 1—p. m.

Drill, from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. Sham battle, 4 p. m. Dress parade 6 p. m.

The committee also suggested that some one in each beat, organize the old veterans, in his beat to a company at some convenient date prior to July 15th, that they may drill their companies prior to the re-union.

The suggestion was adopted and he following were selected to effect such organization, viz:

Beat 1,—J. W. Johnston.

Beat 2,—H. B. Browning.

Beat 3,—Jno. P. West, S. H. Gist.

Beat 4,—H. C. Reynolds and E. Finly.

Beat 5,—W. H. Sturdivant.

Beat 6,—L. N. Roy and James Benton.

Beat 7,—W. R. Truman, and William Richards.

Beat 8,—Jno. Harper and J. M. Crenshaw.

Beat 9,—W. T. Smith and M. H. Fowler.

Beat 10,—T. J. Martin and W. W. Wallace.

Beat 11,—M. Farr and James Carter.

Beat 12,—I. W. Johnson and R. F. Johnson.

Beat 13,—R. M. Deshazo and S. M. Bass.

Beat 14,—J. L. Vandiver and A. J. Holcombe.

Beat 15,—W. H. Falkner and S. V. McGinnis.

Beat 16,—B. H. Samuels and A. E. McGraw.

Beat 17,—W. C. Denson and W. C. Powers.

Beat 18,—Wm. Lowery and Henry Isbell.

The secretary was instructed to notify the parties so selected.

The business of the meeting being finished it adjourned.

N. A. GRAHAM, chairman.

J. W. JOHNSTON, secretary.

The biggest 5 cents bar of soap on the market, that will wash in either hard or soft water at J. H. HAMMONDS.

COMMUNICATED.

Tasso, Ala., May 20, 1897.

Hon. John W. Pitts.

Columbiana, Ala.

Dear Sir:—What is our State Committee doing about sending delegates to the Nashville Conference? We should have it by all means. I want to see our party take such action as will forever put a quietus on every fusion deal with any party. Look at the action of our last state convention. Nothing would do but we must put two republicans on our ticket. The consequence was, it drove thousands of our weak kneed brethren from us, while the Reps. voted almost solidly the democratic ticket. You know I always was for a middle of the road fight; then we could gain recruits from both old parties, while fusion with either old party cuts us off from help from the other.

I see from the papers that Brock wants us to consider the question of our next candidates for Governor, and asks what is the matter with Goodwyn, Gaston, or Howard. I will say that Goodwyn is a defeated candidate and they are never very popular, besides he smacks too much of fusion. I think Gaston helped to beat that old veteran and war-horse—Whitehead, while Howard has not got the moral record that our candidate for Governor should have. If I had my choice, I would say Beeson, of Etowah, or Harris (alias uncle Joe) of Chambers, and we even could go further and do worse than A. P. Longshore, of Shelby. In our last convention I was an Adams man, but I want to see him represent this district in the next congress.

I am yours truly,
J. GILBERT JOHNSON.

COBB SNAPS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of community good.

Crops have taken a notion to grow now.

F. M. Day and daughter went to Vincent Friday.

Huston Nelson and sister went to Wilsonville Friday.

Several of our young people went to Liberty the fourth Sunday.

The memorial services held at Union Sunday were interesting.

Mr. Will Anderson, of Crosswell was out with his dear Sunday.

B. O. and A. J. Phillips are visiting home folks now, but will leave soon.

Mr. Henry Gardner is the proudest man in our community. Its a girl.

Old Mr. Riggins and Hector of Fayetteville were visiting relatives here last week.

B. A. P. must be getting brassy now from the way he talks to the girls.

Mr. Robert Byars from Sterrett was the guest of Mr. Phillips family Sunday.

Percy Cosper and Miss Jennie from Sterrett, attended the memorial at Union Sunday.

The Dinkys of the Lewis and Allen lumber company are putting in good time now hauling logs to the mills.

Mr. Editor, tell the Harpersville boys to catch up Ross Carter and clip his hair. We saw the gent bring in his best girl Sunday.

Well, there will be a wedding down in the forks of the creek soon. Every body keep their eyes open and their ears picked out.

COBB CRANK.

BEESEX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of community improving.

Talk about rain is the order of the day on Beeswax.

R. B. Moore, of Yellow Leaf, stayed in our community Sunday night on his way to court.

C. W. Archer left Monday morning for Columbiana to attend court.

D. S. Wingard, R. Z. Hill, Rayford Riggins and Lee Hill spent several days on the river fishing last week with very good luck.

B. A. Harkins went to Columbiana Monday on business.

J. H. Weldon, of Wilsonville, passed here one day last week.

We were sorry to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Fowler Saturday night wife of Capt. Fowler of Wilsonville.

There is going to be a singing at McGowans school house Sunday. Come one come all.

CANCER CURE

I am prepared to cure any Cancer that is curable. Of 20 years practice I have never failed to make a cure. I treat all cases externally and internally. I eradicate every particle of the cancer cause from the system with my Compound Alternative, at the same time applying mild soothing absorption process which absorbs all the life germs of the cancer, without pain or the use of a knife.

I cure cancers never to return. I don't ask any money for my work until you are permanently cured. I insure you a cure and in return wish to be insured. I do my work legally and personally, never failing to give satisfaction. My treatment is purely vegetable. I compound it myself. No risk on the part of the patient, but I guarantee a positive cure. I also cure Tetters, Scalds, Head Scrofula, and many chronic disorders of which humanity is heir to.

Any person needing my services can get the same by addressing

JOHN BERRYHILL.

June 3, 1897. Leeds Ala.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one F. F. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the Court House, in the town of Columbiana, on the 5th day of July, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property to-wit:

S. E. 1/4 Section (12) Township (18) Range (1) West.

Levied upon as the property of L. F. Caldwell, to satisfy said F. F. in my hands in favor of L. L. Timney.

This 28th day of May 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

June 10th 1897.

Reduced Rates to Nashville Via Southern Railway, Account Tennessee Centennial.

The Southern Railway has on sale from its principal stations, tickets to Nashville, Tenn., and return, at very low rates, on account of the Tennessee Centennial. Convenient schedules are also in operation via this line, as follows: Leave Demopolis 6:53 a.m., Leave Fausdale 7:36 a.m., Leave Greensboro 5:35 a.m., Leave Marion 7:05 a.m., Leave Selma 3:35 p.m., Arrive Birmingham 7:55 p.m., Leave Birmingham 12:30 a.m., Leave N. R. 12:30 a.m. 6:45 a.m. Sleeping cars will be placed at Birmingham daily so that passengers can retire at 6:00 p.m. Convenient schedules also apply via Rome and Chattanooga. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for particulars regarding rates, schedules, tickets etc.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on and reached via the Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountain, the fashionable hotels or quiet country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Asheville, N. C., Roan Mountain, Tenn., and the mountain resorts of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina,—"The Land of the Sky"—Tate Springs, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Lithia Springs, Ga., the various Virginia Springs, also the seashore resorts are reached by the Southern Railway on convenient schedules and at very low rates.

The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder, entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resort, hotels and boarding-houses, including information regarding rates for board at the different places and railroad rates to reach them.

Write to C. A. Benscoter, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., for a copy of this folder.

Free Pills.

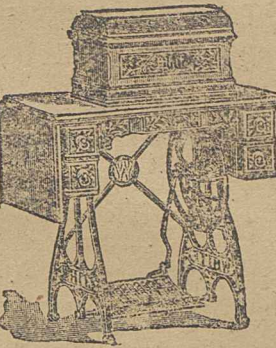
Send your address to H. E. Backlen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by

HAIR DRUG CO. Drug gists.

DR. KING'S Liver Pill removes the bile from the blood and tones up the system. Contains no opium. Perfect Treatment.

DON'T SACRIFICE...

Future Comfort for present seeming Economy, but BUY the Sewing Machine with an established reputation that guarantees you long and satisfactory service:



The WHITE.

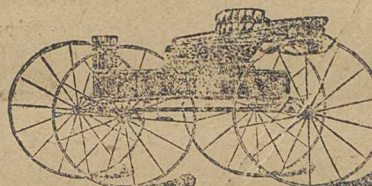
ITS BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED WOODWORK, DURABLE CONSTRUCTION, FINE MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT, coupled with the Finest Set of Steel Attachments, makes it the MOST DESIRABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET. Dealers Wanted where we are not represented. White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Send for our beautiful half-tone catalogue.

ESTABLISHED, 1848.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON,
Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.



Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON,
LANCASTER, PENN.

There is no Word so Full of Meaning and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. The life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger.

"Mother's Friend"

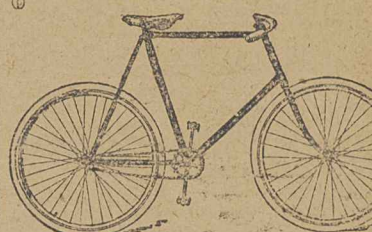
so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. It insures safety to both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Child-birth easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded. Use nothing but



They will not stretch or sag, and weigh complete but 16 ozs. This saddle is recommended by physicians. Try one and you will use no other. Send \$3.00 for sample by express prepaid.

The Fayetteville Glove Co.,
Fayetteville, New York.

THE "HUMMING BIRD" BICYCLES



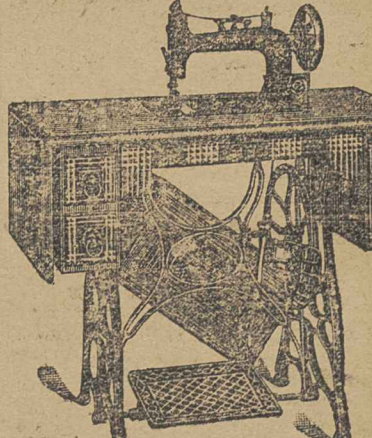
HIGHEST GRADE, EASY RUNNING, SERVICEABLE.

An Exceedingly BEAUTIFUL BICYCLE. Every Wheel Guaranteed. Send for Catalogue.

Bettys & Mabbett Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE "PRINCESS" SEWING MACHINE

And Others of High-Grade WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. The Best for Consumers. The Most Profitable for Dealers. PRICES MOST REASONABLE. SALES THE LARGEST.



14th construction of our Machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed; they will outlast any other Machine made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The woodwork is the most modern, and includes Plain, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest Improved, with full Instructions for using; five years' warranty. BICYCLES AT COST, SEND FOR PRICES.

AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates to Nashville via Southern Railway account Tennessee Centennial.

The Southern Railway has on sale from all of its principal stations, tickets to Nashville and return at very low rates on account of the Tennessee Centennial. Call on any Southern Railway agent for particulars regarding schedules and detail information about rates and times.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

NO. 50

BANKERS ALARMED.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT PEOPLE STAMPEDE.

Pending Their Further Movements the Great Political Revolution Is Gaining Ground With the People and Radical Reform Ideas Are Taking Root.

The results of the last election gave a clear indication that the American sovereigns were getting tired of the perpetual domination of the money power. The adoption of bimetalism, it is admitted, would have given that power a tremendous slap in the face. Six and a half millions voted, unreservedly, to administer this punishment, while the remaining seven millions sought to render it still more emphatic by securing the adoption of an international agreement. How small a hold the gold-bug policy had on the affection of the nation was proved by the attenuated following secured by Palmer and Buckner, the gold bug candidates.

Now the genuine advocates of the international agreement arrangement evidently overestimated the immediate effect on the European circle of financiers of an expression of sentiment in favor of international bimetalism by the American people.

When Hamlet, prince of Denmark, remarked that the cloud above him resembled a weasel, the courtiers with ready compliance hastened to corroborate his judgment; when he declared the same cloud to be like a whale, they, too, observing the threatening aspect of the prince, found immediate reasons to alter their former conclusions. But the American Hamlet of public opinion failed, entirely, to convert the money magnates of the Eastern hemisphere from the weasel theory of gold monometallism to the whale theory of bimetalism. These astute financiers disclaimed his threat of the possible bankruptcy of the United States government and the debt paying failure of the nation generally, in the event of bimetalism not being universally adopted. They held themselves fully prepared to run the risk of getting all their American securities unloaded onto the home market to which they belong before such a calamity could take place.

Rothschild and his clique, although perfectly willing to parley with the influential bimetalists, continue to push forward their plans with unabated vigor, plans which consist of nothing short of driving the whole world to adopt the gold standard and securing in their own power the gold mines of the world so as to control the output.

So it has occurred that Senator Wolcott and his friends, representatives of the principle of international bimetalism, after being wined and dined and treated with the utmost politeness by the kings of finance, returned from Europe having accomplished nothing, absolutely nothing.

Such being the situation before us, what are we going to do about it? A monster petition presented to congress signed by the six and a half million supporters of Bryan, supplemented by a large proportion of the other voters, might have some considerable effect in the minds of Mr. McKinley, the congress and the senate. But here comes a difficulty. The constitution of the United States, as administered by the supreme court, is quite an ironclad affair; it does not provide for any change of national policy, excepting once in four years; however much circumstances may have changed in the interim, the decision on a change of policy must be determined by the executive, not by the people. Before such a petition could be got together, constitutional objections might be raised, more constitutional objections might be urged against its presentation, and finally, if presented, it might be shelved on account of still further consideration of a constitutional character, which the supreme court would be at no loss to discover. Lastly, the reformers themselves are no longer in the mood to be satisfied with bimetalism alone; they require the nationalization of all the land and all the public utilities, the establishment of postal banks, and the re-transfer to municipalities of all the franchises held by individuals and private corporations; these demands will be supplemented by that of the initiative and referendum which will place the decision of national issues in the hands of the people.

JOHN W. MARGETTS.

The Cranky Student.

The Student—May I ask a question? I want to know if there is any exception to the economic law that taxes tend to distribute themselves?

Professor—That is a general law; it applies in all cases.

The Student—I thought there might be exceptions, because I find it stated that the land where the town of Pullman stands has been taxed as farm land; and the Rockefeller rich mining lands at 75 cents an acre, and railroad lands at \$1.25 an acre, while farmers' lands, adjoining, and of the same quality, are taxed at \$25 an acre. Does the economic law of distribution mean that taxes skip the rich and distribute themselves among the poor? If it doesn't mean that, it seems to me the facts rather upset the law. I don't know which to tie to.

Professor—Sir, whatever the tendency of taxes, your tendency is toward anarchy.—Cincinnati Common Cause.

The country will go to the dogs soon. Mark Hanna is down with nervous prostration and William is getting rattled.—Pittsburg (Kas.) Tribune.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Commenting on Archbishop Ireland's recent address at a Republican gathering in Cleveland, Ohio, Charles H. Krause in the Indianapolis News, May 18, says: "I, too, am an optimist. I have faith in the future of America, but this faith will not be realized by crying 'Peace! peace!' when there is no peace." We must look the facts squarely in the face, and portray the evil as it exists. It is not true that 'we give to manhood the freedom to develop its powers and satisfy its ambition.' The system we are under does not guarantee to all equal opportunities, while it gives to some 'civil privileges.' The fact is that man in democratic America has the same freedom that exists in king-ridden Europe. He has the right to look for employment; falling in this, he has the right to starve if too sensitive to beg or too honest to steal. What must this lead to? Already we have thousands of tramps so plentiful in some places as to be a menace to life and property. If man is endowed with 'inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' then any system which interferes with these rights must go. If we keep on in the present way, what kind of men will the country turn out? Will our civilization stand the test?"

The National Republican League has served notice upon the league in the Western silver states that delegates to the National Republican League convention in Detroit in July must be in accord with the party platform.

A bill was introduced Thursday by Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, to exclude from the mails all matter emanating from commercial agencies, which publish business ratings and carry on collections. Such a law is not needed. Under the "existing gold standard" the time will soon come when only the heads of trusts and syndicates will have any financial standing, and commercial agencies will cease to exist.

The Republicans and gold Democrats are not going to have it all their own way in the contest for the mayorship of the Greater New York, says the Twentieth Century. So far only a gold standard man has been considered by the different organizations, but those who supported Mr. Bryan in the last campaign have determined that, unless a silver man is named by the Democratic party, an independent candidate will be nominated, and supported by the labor element and other reform organizations. The timidity shown by some of the political leaders in regard to inviting Mr. Bryan to speak here on the Fourth of July is very contemptible. In the light of passing events the principles embodied in the Chicago platform appear quite tame, and it is certain that the party who would lead to victory in the next national contest must formulate a platform far more radical than was that of one. The politicians, who try to put aside the issues which aroused such intense feelings in the hearts of the people read but dimly the signs of the times.

We asked John Ames, a Democratic goldbug lawyer, what effect would it have upon the price of property to gather in all the greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates, by the issue of bonds, and burn them, says H. W. Hardy, in the Nebraska Independent. The answer was "property would go still lower." We asked R. E. Moore, a Republican goldbug money loaner, and the answer was the same. Less money, lower prices for property and labor are the very things the ruling powers of America want, and there are a few Nebraskans who want to stand with the ruling money governing class.

If John Wanamaker really wants to join a new party, the latchstring is out.

The following, from Harper's Magazine for May, is significant. "Prophecy in politics is a hazardous employment of expectation, but as one reads the political platforms of the century he finds here and there prophetic passages. At the close of the eighteenth century reformers were meant by that phrase equal civil and political rights. At the close of the nineteenth century reformers are interpreting the same phrase, but it now signifies economic equality. In the last presidential campaign the idea was freely advocated by the friends of the laboring man, who are unusually numerous at such a time. Economic Inequality vs. Economic Equality, that is the great political issue of our day. The basis of democracy in America is industrial. Does Lincoln's remark in his inaugural address, 'the course of human events, and does the new political phrase, economic equality, intimate that it shall dominate American democracy before the close of the twentieth century?'"

What Makes the Trouble.

It is roughly estimated that to keep one modern battleship in powder and shot for one hour's fighting would cost \$111,654.40, and to keep the United States fleet in action for the same time would cost a round million. A 10-ton gun, 16½-inch bore, costing in England \$82,500, is used up completely in ninety-five rounds. There is no need for this country to expend one dollar in war, if we had such peace and plenty as unobstructed nature and unobstructed industry would confer. It is laws and privileges that make nearly all the trouble.

THE HANNA CLIQUE.

MUST PAY THEIR DEBTS TO THE RAILROADS.

When the Truth Is Known We May Find That That Supreme Court Decision Simply Cleared the Way for a More Favorable Bill.

The Chicago Tribune, a Hanna organ, asks, under a flaming headline to its Washington correspondence, "Did Hanna promise a pooling bill?" The Tribune then answers its own question by saying that the effort to force consideration and passage of the railway pooling bill in advance of the tariff bill in the senate is the result of "strong pressure from powerful sources," and relates a story current in Washington, and "not denied," to the effect that Mark Hanna promised the great railroad interests a pooling law in exchange for their support in the last campaign. The Tribune's story runs thus:

"The big railroad corporations of the East apparently by some preconcerted move declined to contribute at all unless they could make terms. These terms were said to be the passage of a pooling bill on the lines of that originally passed by the house and which failed in the senate. A member of the interstate commerce commission made the charge directly at a meeting of the senate committee on interstate commerce, and it was not denied."

Readers will remember that frequently during the last campaign the Post-Dispatch charged that the only explanation of the attitude of the railroads was the existence of a bargain between them and the Republicans for the passage of the pooling law, which they had twice carried through the house, and which had been defeated in the senate. The Post-Dispatch called attention more than once to the fact that such a bargain was clearly disclosed in the McKinley platform, which was entirely silent as to interstate commerce, while the Chicago platform demanded the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to protect shippers against extortion.

The truth was as clearly to be seen then as it is now. Once understood, it explained the silence of the McKinley platform, the heavy railroad contributions to the Hanna campaign fund, and the coercion of railroad employees to vote for a candidate and a policy the majority of them did not approve of.

Little by little the inside history of the gold campaign of 1896 is coming out. And the evidence, as it accumulates, reveals the monstrous character and extent of that conspiracy against the people.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Keep It Before the People.

Keep it before the people:
That the earth was made for man,
That the flowers were strewn,
And the fruits were grown
By the great Creator's hand;
That the sun and rain,
And the corn and grain
Are yours and mine, my brother—
Free gifts from heaven,
And as freely given
To one as well as another.

Keep it before the people:
That man is the image of God;
Whose limbs or soul
Ye may not control
With shackle or shame or rod—
We may not be sold
For silver or gold,
Neither you nor I, my brother—
For the land was given
Like the life from heaven,
To one as well as another.

Keep it before the people:
That famine, and crime, and woe,
Forever abide
Still side by side
With luxury's dazzling show;
That Lazarus crawls
From Dives' halls
And starves at his gate, my brother—
Yet the land was given
To man from heaven,
To one as well as another.

Keep it before the people:
That the laborer claims his need:
The right of all soil,
And the right to toil,
From spurs and bridle freed;
The right to bear,
And the right to share
With you and me, my brother,
Whatever is given
By God in heaven
To one as well as another.
—A. J. H. Duganne.

Run Up Against Simpson.

Payne—our own Seneca—ran up against Simpson of Kansas the other day. He undertook to make a speech on the tariff. While he was in full flight, Simpson asked him a question that Payne was unable to answer. So he resorted to ridicule in order to avoid it, by saying: "I would, if I desired to be unparliamentary, reply by asking the gentleman from Kansas if his ancestors were monkeys." Simpson quickly rejoined by saying: "And if you did, I would answer you as Dumas the elder did when a French fool put a similar question to him, I would tell you 'yes, my ancestors began where yours left off!'"

A Washington correspondent says, "The house roared, and although the house has laughed at Payne vast numbers of times, and he ought to be well used and hardened to it, Payne got angry, and has never taken an agreeable view of Simpson since." There was great merriment over the scene.—Weedsport (N. Y.) Chief.

PEN POINTS.

Principle should be greater than party, but is it?—Ridgway Populist.

Prosperity cannot be inflated too much. To inflate prosperity we must first inflate the money of the land.—Longmont Times.

A people can be enslaved just as effectually by making property of their lands and labor as by making property of their bodies.—Fort Scott Lantern.

John Bull is arranging to loan John Chinaman \$80,000,000. The date of British occupancy of the Celestial Empire is not made known.—Omaha World-Herald.

Switzerland is considering a proposition to buy all its principal railways. The price set is 964,348,750 francs. It is proposed to raise the funds for this purpose by a loan redeemable in sixty years.—Pittsburg Kansan.

John J. Ingalls says: "The people are aroused to the menace of money in politics." Good news. It is time.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Secretary Alger says that hard times are due to the fact that the people are practicing too rigid economy. Well, that is too bad. If there is any way that they can exist without such practices they would be glad to have McKinley, Alger or anybody else tell them about it right away.—Topeka Advocate.

When the creditor class enhances the purchasing power of money so that a \$5,000 loan has a \$6,000 value at maturity, it plucks \$1,000 out of the debtor by its dishonest scheme; and not only is the debtor defrauded of his money, but language is defrauded of its proper meaning by calling such money honest.—Free Coinage Journal.

It cost \$1.91 per head to run the Federal government in 1896, and \$5.48 last year, and nothing to show for the difference but officeholders drawing salaries from the whole people for campaign work to the public injury; in other words, making the people pay for being robbed. It is similar with this reduced three-fourths with positive advantage, besides the saving of taxes. But it cannot be done under any sort of party rule or an electoral system adopted thereto.—San Francisco Star.

It is quite the fashion in Washington to make and retire a major general each week. With proper care and a slight acceleration of speed, every officer in the army can become a major general before he is retired. As each will draw the pay of his rank at retiring, if death spares the three-starred gentlemen long enough there will not be any troublesome surplus in this treasury even should McKinley's high tariff bill pass just as he desires it.—Monte Vista Graphic.

The question that is now agitating the people is, what kind of a show did the "advance agent" advertise? When we look at the great scramble for "pie" at Washington we are inclined to conclude it's a comedy, but when we see the scramble among the masses for bread, with the attendant crimes, suicides and incidents of starvation, then it is that we conclude that Mr. McKinley is advertising a tragedy, and is not so far ahead of his show as some people seem to think.—Iowa Tribune.

GOV. PINGREE

Is In Favor of Public Ownership of Franchises.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan writes:

I am loth to surrender my belief in municipal control and accept the doctrine of municipal ownership; but I am free to confess that I am being gradually forced into the position of an advocate of ownership. The methods of franchise holders compel it, as also the ignorance and venality of many of the people's representatives. But much of this venality, I may say, is the outgrowth of corporate methods. I have advanced in the direction of municipal ownership in always keeping an eye to the better plan of municipal control, so far as to advocate ownership of street railway tracks; and through the manipulation of lighting companies I was compelled to force through the municipal ownership of a public lighting plant.

How Men Make Money.

Men make money by what the world calls shrewdness. Boiled down to an honest fact, they make it by getting a portion of another man's labor without giving an equivalent in return. Perhaps under our present industrial and commercial conditions this, at first sight, may appear legitimate and unavoidable; you should bear in mind that if you make two dollars in a trade, the man with whom you traded has lost that amount, and the truth remains that you did not make those two dollars by the sweat of your brow, but by the shrewdness of your tongue. It is no defense of a system to say that others men under like conditions and similar circumstances would do the same thing, but it is rather an admission that the system is vicious. Any man who obtains any amount, large or small, without giving a full value in labor or property in return, is either a thief or swindler, and generally he is both. These names may sound harsh, but figure it out for yourself and see if you can find any other names that will properly apply to the case.—Hall County News.

PRESSURE FOR GOLD.

THE LEGITIMATE PARENT OF THE DEPRESSION.

It Has Caused Falling Prices and Has Left Ruin and Desolation in Its Trail—Judge Miller Quotes the Constitution.

(By Judge Henry G. Miller.)

What are we to understand by the expression, "Money is the standard of value?"

The Constitution—article I, section 8, paragraph 5—makes it the duty of congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures." We know that "to fix the standards of weights and measures" is to provide a scale in which the various weights and dimensions of articles shall be expressed. As the value of money is its relation to commodities, "to regulate the value of money" is to provide a scale of valuation, in which the values of other forms of property shall be expressed, and in this sense alone money is the standard of value. Accordingly, by the twentieth section of the act of 1792, preserved in section 3563 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided: "The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths; a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar; and all accounts in public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation." The dollar is simply the unit of this scale, and in the keeping of accounts all values are expressed in the multiples and fractions of this unit. M. Cernuschi, in "Nomism," page 7, gives this definition of money: "Money is a value created by law to be a scale of valuation and a valid tender for payments."

Money standard being a scale of valuation, to talk of a 50-cent dollar or unit is as illogical and senseless as to talk of a six-inch foot measure. To raise this standard is to increase the purchasing power of this unit. It follows that to give to bankers or dealers in money a control of the currency, would be like giving to dealers in commodities the control of the standard by which they are measured, for the dealers in money, by expanding or contracting the volume of money diminish or increase the purchasing power of this unit of valuation, and hold at their mercy the property of the country.

Manifestly falling prices are the cause of our commercial and industrial depression, and there can be no prosperity while this cause continues. What has brought about this fall of prices? I answer, it is the legitimate and necessary result of our having made gold the money standard or scale of the valuation of property. As the pressure for gold increases the dollar or unit of value enlarges, or increases, and there is a corresponding fall in the price of property. We must, therefore, diminish the purchasing power of the dollar, or unit of this scale, and this can only be done by putting silver in competition with gold as a money metal. No reform of our banking system or change in our tariff laws can accomplish it.

Brann on Greed.

I can understand every crime in the calendar but the crime of greed, and every lust of the flesh but the lust of gain, every sin that ever damned a soul but the sin of selfishness. By all the sacred bugs and beasts of Egypt, I'd rather be a witch's cat—or even a politician—and howl in sympathy with my tribe; I'd rather be a tramp, and divide my handouts with one more hungry; I'd rather be a mangy dog, without a master, and keep company of my kind, than to be a multi-millionaire, with the blood of a snake, the heart of a beast, and carry my soul like Pedro Garcia, in my pocket.

When I think of the three thousand children in the City of Chicago without rags to shield their nakedness from the cold north wind; of the ten thousand innocents, such as Christ blessed, who die every year of the world for lack of food; of the millions every year whose cry goes up every day and night to God's throne—not for salvation, but for soup; not for the robe of righteousness, but for a second-hand pair of pants—and then contemplate those beside whose hoarded wealth the riches of Lydia's ancient kings were but a beggar's patrimony, praying to him who reversed the law of nature to feed the poor, I long for the mystic power to coin sentences that sear like sulphur flames from hot hell, and weave of words a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals naked through the world.—Brann's Iconoclast.

Cleveland's Penury.

The balance of one cent, due Grover Cleveland from the government, he holds untouched as an investment. He thinks that if the gold standard can be fully set up by the year 1900, the appreciation of money will make that cent worth twelve dollars, and it will pay for another reform club dinner, with wine. Grover has a big head, and his very bay-window is a financial observatory.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Wisdom from a Strange Source.

If the people abandon one party because it fails to work the miracles it has promised only to join themselves to another party promising to work still greater miracles, they will merely go from bad superstition to worse and from deep to still deeper disappointment.—Chicago Chronicle.

SHARP TACKS.

From the Till of the Springfield New Era.

The free silver question has been killed so often that it seems to rather enjoy the process.

Wealth possessed by men who never earned it means want for those who earned the wealth.

McKinley prosperity needs to be labeled in order to distinguish it from Cleveland hard times.

The men who do most to create class divisions are always the most bitter in denouncing class prejudice.

It is not a crime to be rich, but it is a crime for any man to become rich by taking the products of others.

The preacher who thinks he is too sanctified to take part in politics shows that he has neither sanctification nor sense.

The worst crank in the world is the crank who settles all argument by calling the men who differ with him cranks.

The reformer who economizes by doing without a reform paper is like the farmer who economizes by doing without a plow.

No man really loves his country who is not willing to make some sacrifices of time and money in order to serve the country.

The jurymen is required to swear that he will bring in a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, and every voter should feel himself under oath to cast a ballot according to the facts and the evidence.—National Democrat.

At Rockefeller's University.

A lively joy was diffused throughout the University of Chicago when the announcement had been made that President Harper intended to edify the classes with his views of the growth of the irresponsible educated element. The students of the University of Chicago have the greatest love for President Harper, and every time he opens his mouth on the subject of sociology they come running from all directions to listen to him. So it was on this particular morning. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who was present, felt profoundly moved.

"What wonderful things," he said to himself, "are all and education." By this time President Harper had ascended the rostrum.

"The irresponsible educated class," he began, "is a very dangerous thing."

The assertion was greeted with tremendous cheers, and everybody present began to feel a sense of great responsibility.

"Nothing," continued President Harper, "conduces to the responsibility more than the possession of interest-bearing bonds."

Everybody joined in the applause that followed this remark.

"Let me illustrate," went on President Harper. "A man, we will say, possesses education without interest-bearing bonds. Another man possesses interest-bearing bonds with education. I need not say who of them both is irresponsible."

"No," cried the professor of ethics. At this moment one of the students put in a word.

"In this temple of learning," he cried, "I acquire education, but I acquire no interest-bearing bonds."

Mr. John D. Rockefeller gazed upon the youth attentively.

"Now," continued the enthusiastic student, "why not inaugurate a system of distribution of interest-bearing bonds among the educated classes?"

"Hurrah!" cried the professor of ethics. "Interest bearing bonds forever!"

The enthusiasm mounted to fever heat, and then died away into a dead silence. Every pair of eyes were riveted upon the man whose interest-bearing bonds came to him from God. Slowly Mr. Rockefeller arose and began to address the assembled classes.

"It is a most excellent suggestion that has been made here this morning," he declared. "It cannot be too speedily acted upon."

The stillness succeeding this remark was profound. Mr. Rockefeller drew from his coat-tail pocket a bulky mass of documents. The professor of ethics began to cheer.

"Now, President Harper," said Mr. Rockefeller, "here is a wad of interest-bearing bonds. Will you kindly make a distribution of them among the educated class?"

President Harper immediately handed the securities about among the students.

"Young gentlemen," said Mr. Rockefeller, "you are now all bondholders, and you will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year."

"How much will that amount to per annum?" asked the professor of ethics.

"Five hundred dollars a year," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

"And when will we get it?"

"As soon as you pay your annual assessment of a thousand dollars. The first one is due now."—Twentieth Century.

The Real Philanthropist.

He that gathers wealth to give to the poor, his memory shall be fragrant as roses; but he that toils with the poor so that there be no poor, all the flowers of the garden cannot measure his sweetness.—B. H.

William J. Bryan is reported to have said in recent speeches in New York and Dover, Del., that taxes on ability or necessity are indirect larceny, and that no tax except a tax on special advantage was just. Here you have the main "plank" of the political platform of the future.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

OUR EXPORTS.

Report for May and Eleven Months Shows Handsome Increase.

COAL PRODUCTION FOR 1896.

The Democrats of the Senate Committee on Finance Will Offer as an Amendment a Provision for an Inheritance Tax.—Other Interesting Items.

Relief of Flood Sufferers.

Capt. George Davis, commissary of subsistence, has been ordered to proceed to El Paso, Tex., to distribute subsistence stores for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Rio Grande in that vicinity.

Gen. Miles Honored.

General Miles, the representative of the United States Army, is to ride mounted in the jubilee parade very near to the Queen's carriage, and second only to Her Majesty's bodyguard. His assignment is regarded here as an evidence of the British Government's good feeling, and is likely to create a sensation.

Must Render Service.

For the first time in many years the Secretary of the Navy has interposed his veto upon the application of a junior officer to leave the naval service: In the present case three of the cadets at Annapolis—George Weber, of Arkansas; H. L. Collis, of Pennsylvania; and P. L. Pratt, of Illinois—sought to resign to engage in private business. Secretary Long decided that as these young men had been educated at the expense of the Government, they should render service in return.

Handsome Increase in Exports.

The monthly statement of the principal articles of domestic exports, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows exports during May, 1897, as compared with May, 1896, as follows: Breadstuffs \$13,087,012, increase \$2,686,178; cotton \$9,627,473, increase \$2,440,800; mineral oils \$4,362,282, decrease \$487,207; cattle and hogs \$3,470,651, increase \$486,252; provisions \$10,592,183, increase \$44,247.

For the eleven months ended May 31, 1897, the exports are given as follows: Breadstuffs \$177,823,607, increase \$35,073,756; cotton \$223,602,818, increase \$41,095,651; mineral oils \$50,077,892, decrease \$108,003; cattle and hogs \$80,516,084, increase \$1,492,289; provisions \$115,097,322, decrease \$171,312.

Coal Production for 1886.

The compilation of the statistics of coal production in the United States in 1896, which has just been completed by Statistician E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, shows that the product in 1896 was 590,639,050 short tons, valued at \$195,537,040, against 193,117,730 short tons, valued at \$197,709,043 in 1895, a decrease of 2,477,571 short tons in amount and of \$2,241,394 in value. The decrease in product was entirely in that of the Pennsylvania anthracite.

The output of bituminous coal shows an increase of about one and three-quarter million tons. The anthracite product of Pennsylvania decreased nearly four and a quarter millions. The bituminous production of Pennsylvania and Ohio shows a decrease while that of Illinois and West Virginia increased. These four States yield about 70 per cent. of the total bituminous production.

The other important States showing increased production were Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Maryland and Texas, while Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana and New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming showed decreased production.

An Inheritance Tax.

The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance have agreed to offer as an amendment to the tariff bill a provision for an inheritance tax. The amendment was prepared by Senator Turpie, and was by him presented to the Senate on behalf of the Democratic minority. The principal provision of it follows: "That on and after the 1st day of January, 1898, and for five years thereafter, there shall be laid and levied a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the value of every decedent's estate, as an inheritance tax, whether it is the estate or intestate, to be paid by the executors, administrators and trustees thereof, or by the heirs or by the distributees, devisees or legatees, when the value of such estate as an inheritance is \$5,000 and upwards, except where legacies or bequests are made to religious, charitable, educational or other organizations which may, by the laws of the State, Territory or District, in which the decedent was residing at the time of his death, be exempt from taxation."

Other provisions of the amendment prescribe methods of ascertaining the value of estates and of collecting the tax. These duties are imposed upon the internal revenue collectors, who are authorized to collect the tax in case such proceeding is made necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to make rules and regulations for carrying the provision into effect.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Advertising bills are due after first insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at advertising rates.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., June 17, 1897.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The special term of the circuit court adjourned Monday. Late Saturday evening the arguments in the case of the State vs. Mrs. Anna Seale charged with the murder of her husband J. A. Seale, were finished and Judge Brewer charged the jury. The charge was in writing. The jury was out until Monday-morning at 8 o'clock when they brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced the defendant to five years in the penitentiary.

A motion for a new trial was made by the attorneys for defendant, which was overruled by the court.

The attorneys for the defendant withdrew their bill of exceptions the defendant preferring to go on to penitentiary and be serving out the sentence of the court. The case has been on the docket for three or four years and has been a heavy tax on the people of the county.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at

HALL DRUG CO.'S DRUG STORE.

Have you ever thought what a reflection it is upon the democratic party that under its management the state university has fallen so low in at endance that there are fifty village schools in the state with a larger attendance? Suppose this had occurred under republican regime, what a howl would have gone up from the press of the state. Nepotism, favoritism and all the influences to weaken and impair the force of a good administration are in full force under the democratic regime. Nothing but a change will cure the trouble.—Monitor.

Notice Of Disolution.

Notice is hereby given that we, J. F. McGraw & Co., have dissolved partnership and have sold our Gin and Mill property. All the indebtedness of the concern will be settled up. J. F. McGraw will have charge of the books and collect up what is due us.

M. T. Shadrer owns, and will run the Mill and Gin—he is an experienced Mill and Gin man and we feel confident of his success—your patronage solicited.

J. F. MCGRAW & CO.

SUMMER SCHOOL, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—REDUCED RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

For the occasion of the meeting of the Summer School of the Young Women's Christian Association at Asheville, N. C., June 15-25, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Asheville, N. C., and return at rate of one fare for the round-trip; tickets will be sold June 13th, 14th, and 15th, good to return until June 27th, 1897.

No Brickel For Us.

There never was anything in this charge of the repeal of the contest law in the code as it effected the rights of contests of the election of 1892 that had been commenced under it. We still insist that Judge Brickel is too great a judge to ever have stained the ermine of the office with a partizan decision.—Living Truth.

Then Judge Brickel and the Supreme court are badly mistaken. In this county in 1892 all sorts of tricks were resorted to in order to prevent a trial of the contest cases until the Legislature could meet and repeal the contest law. When that was done the circuit judge, who had openly violated the law, was willing to hear the cases. In his ruling every issue was decided in favor of the contestants which elected our ticket by an overwhelming majority. But, he said in the case of Pitts vs. Leeper, the Legislature having repealed the contest law he had no jurisdiction and could not try it. Judge Brickel was present as counsel for the contestee and contended in his argument that the intention of the bill was to do away with contests which had been commenced in the different counties in this state. The court held with Judge Brickel that the repeal of the contest laws disposed of the contest cases in this state and that there was no remedy for the contestants. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and the decision of Box was affirmed.

In plain language, the bill, as drawn by Judge Brickel, robbed the contestants in eight or ten counties in Alabama of the offices to which they had been legally elected and the author of the bill had the cheek to get up in the court house at this place and say that it was intended to accomplish that result.

The contestants, in this county at least, not only had their contests dismissed without a trial, but they were made to pay the costs.

We agree with Dr. Moseley, of the Birmingham Times, in saying give us anybody before Brickel for Chief Justice.

Bloodhound's Keen Scent.

Kansas City Journal.

A remarkable exhibition of the keenness of the scent of the bloodhound was given at the little town of Bronson, in Allen county, the other day. The town recently appropriated \$100 out of the city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being detection and capture of the thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered remarkable. At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant with a deep howl he caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for thirty yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted he took up the trail of the horses and followed it into town, where, in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell.

DOGWOOD.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
W. D. Lacey, of Malene, attended church at this place Sunday.

Rev. J. M. Alexander, of Spring Creek, spent a few days in town last week.

Rev. J. W. Martin of Bessemer, delivered quite an excellent sermon at the Baptist church Sunday.

Aldrich and Dogwood base ball teams will cross bats at Aldrich the 19th inst.

Mr. Frank Cunningham contemplates going out west. We often wonder if he expects to carry his girl with him.

Misses Edna and Pearl Harrison attended the picnic at Spring Creek on Saturday last. They express themselves as having a nice time.

Quite a crowd of girls and boys from Dogwood contemplate attending the commencement of the Ruth-erford high school at Pelham, on the 18th inst.

Miss Lucy Leeper, of Anniston, and Miss Georgia Leeper, of Birmingham, are visiting relatives in the city.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

COLUMBIANA, Ala.,
June 15, 1897.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
I notice that you have many lively wide-awake correspondents I am glad to see this. We all like to hear of our friends in different parts and to know what they are doing. Now I'll make you and your correspondents a proposition, viz. Suppose we have, through the ADVOCATE, what we will call the correspondents Discussion, which will be a discussion of the live, practical issues of the times, by each correspondent.

Let each correspondent continue to give his locals, such as, deaths, births, marriages, health &c, but more briefly, and in addition to this his views upon a given subject.

The correspondents discussion shall be controlled by the following rules: 1. The subject for discussion shall be chosen by the Ed. of the ADVOCATE. 2. No correspondent shall write more than eighty words upon the subject chosen by the Ed. 3. There shall be no harsh criticisms. 4. The correspondent discussion shall be non-sectarian and non-political. Now lets have a good vote on this, how many correspondents will vote for the discussion?

Truly,
ATELIER.

YELLOW LEAF DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
Health of community good.

Truth hurts some people worse than false.

Mr. Oscar Librand, of Cobb, was visiting his sisters family Mrs. E. C. Miller.

Say Mr. Swindal, it is too late to get scared and run after the danger is all over.

M. B. Smith, of New Montevallo, spent a day or two last week with relatives and friends here.

Will some of the young men of Fourmile catch "Edge" and see if he does not wear a peruke and report to me.

Bro. Parker, of Harpersville, filled his regular appointment at New Prospect last Sunday at 10 o'clock and also preached at the M. E. church at Union at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Married, last Sunday, Mr. Lewis Griffin to Miss Roxie Gill. We also heard that they were going to Birmingham to spend a few days. We wish them a long and happy life.

Now "Old Joe," I want to know what got the matter with Mr. Clay? He passed here with a bucket of plums and said he was going to bait his deer and when he come back one his eyes was all swollen up. Did not something happen to him while at the Mill?

If it is a pretty day when the re-union of the old soldiers comes, there will be a large crowd at Columbiana, as everybody says they are going to be there. Could not we writers also meet and have a re-union and see who all they are and with a united band of writers and the Editor for our captain? We could have best paper in the state. I would like to hear from the other correspondents and hear what they have to say.

YOUNG JOE.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITE MS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
The wheat crop in this section is good.

We need rain here. The fields are dusty.

Rev. N. T. Lucus visited friends here Sunday.

W. E. Price, W. S. Nelson and W. D. Bearden were here Sunday.

E. F. Vest, our polite Sheriff, passed here one day last week.

Mrs. Addie Johnson, of Simmons, was a visitor here Sunday.

Hubbard Dykes, Miss Ella Tal-lant and Miss Etta Dykes were here Sunday.

Mr. M. Pond and lady, Barber Holcomb and Murphy Barber visited Columbiana Thursday.

W. J. Nelson and R. T. Johnson, of this place, were caught on the jury in the Seales case and at this writing—Monday—are hung up at Columbiana.

Mr. Editor, you will please tell "Occasional" at Vincent that Mrs. Mollie Connells post office is Six Mile, Bibb county Ala.

C. H.

QUITO.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
We had a nice rain a few days ago.

We are very sorry to hear of the sickness of Mrs. Evolene Johnson. We hope she will be well soon.

Mr. Van filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church last Sunday.

Quite a crowd of our young people attended the singing at Bridge-ton last Sunday and report having a nice time.

Mr. Jim Allen, Jr., who has been attending school at Oak Grove academy, returned home to spend vacation.

Miss Mattie Johnson, one of our accomplished young ladies, who has been teaching school at Leeds has returned home.

PEOPLE'S GIRL.

FLORENCE ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

We would say to "Scotch Irish" that his statement of the school meeting reminds us of Rip Van Winkle who slept twenty years. "Scotch" you ought to visit more and learn more of what is going on around you. That school was located two months ago, and teacher employed. You ought to keep up with the times "Scotch." You might mislead the people and make the county Supt. think some teacher is dead. But he is a lively corpse as you will find.

Please don't become offended.

MAYFLOWER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chil-blains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Hall Drug Co., Columbiana, Alabama.

Tax Sale.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Under and by virtue of decrees of the Probate court of said county, rendered on the 14th day of June 1897, I will on the 15th day of July 1897, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county the following described parcels of real estate, assessed to the following named persons for the payment of the taxes, fees and costs as shown opposite or under each parcel together with interest.

BEAT 1.

Brown, W. S. surface only, sec 14 of ne 1/4 and ne 1/4 of sec 14 p 2 e. Tax \$2.10 Cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$2.35.

Davidson, J. J. ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 10 p 18 r 2 e. Tax \$3.00. Printers fee \$1.84.

Hall, E. D. e 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 33 p 19 r 1 w. Tax \$3.00. Cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.84.

Messy, C. F. one lot in Shelby, no 8 blk 50. Tax \$3.00. Cost \$3.00. Printers fee \$1.84.

Reynolds, H. A. one vacant lot in Columbiana, Ala. Tax \$7 cents. Cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.84.

Chen T. J. sec 14 p 19 r 1 e. Tax \$1.60. Cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.84.

Nininger, A. R. lot 10 blk 93, lot 1 blk 10, lot 2 blk 94, lot 3 blk 95, lot 4 blk 96, lot 5 blk 97, lot 6 blk 98, lot 7 blk 99, lot 8 blk 100, lot 9 blk 101, lot 10 blk 102, lot 11 blk 103, lot 12 blk 104, lot 13 blk 105, lot 14 blk 106, lot 15 blk 107, lot 16 blk 108, lot 17 blk 109, lot 18 blk 110, lot 19 blk 111, lot 20 blk 112, lot 21 blk 113, lot 22 blk 114, lot 23 blk 115, lot 24 blk 116, lot 25 blk 117, lot 26 blk 118, lot 27 blk 119, lot 28 blk 120, lot 29 blk 121, lot 30 blk 122, lot 31 blk 123, lot 32 blk 124, lot 33 blk 125, lot 34 blk 126, lot 35 blk 127, lot 36 blk 128, lot 37 blk 129, lot 38 blk 130, lot 39 blk 131, lot 40 blk 132, lot 41 blk 133, lot 42 blk 134, lot 43 blk 135, lot 44 blk 136, lot 45 blk 137, lot 46 blk 138, lot 47 blk 139, lot 48 blk 140, lot 49 blk 141, lot 50 blk 142, lot 51 blk 143, lot 52 blk 144, lot 53 blk 145, lot 54 blk 146, lot 55 blk 147, lot 56 blk 148, lot 57 blk 149, lot 58 blk 150, lot 59 blk 151, lot 60 blk 152, lot 61 blk 153, lot 62 blk 154, lot 63 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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, - - Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

Editor Graham of Calera, was in the city a short while Monday.

Senator Teans, Chairman of the Populist state executive committee, was in the city Monday.

When in need of Watch or Jewelry repairing, go to T. J. Weaver's Jewelry shop.

From all parts of the county news comes that the old veterans will be here in force on the 15th, and 16th, of July.

Judge Brewer and Solicitor Willson left for their homes in Talladega Tuesday.

We notice that T. J. Weaver is still making a nice line of Photographs. Don't forget this.

Four gallons of soap for five cents at J. H. Hammonds.

The commissioners finished their business Saturday p. m., and returned to their homes. They will meet again 2nd Monday in July, when the tax levy for the present year will be made. We understand that the board of equalization raised the assessment of a good many tax payers in the county.

The Datehman ain't in it. Coffee four do'lars a bushel at J. H. Hammonds.

We learn just as we go to press that Mr. Jno. Warren shot and killed a young man by the name of Armstrong last Monday night at Harpersville, but we have not been able to get any of the particulars.

Mr. J. E. Bird, who was licensed to preach by the District Conference which met at Childersburg a few days ago, preached his first sermon in the Methodist church last Sunday night. We did not arrive at the church in time to hear his text, but his theme, Christian Education, was handled in a way to bring out all the strong points and convince the large congregation present of the importance of the subject. The young brother bids fair at no distant day to take high rank as a minister in his church.

I positively will not sell any goods where bills past due remain unpaid.

J. H. Hammond.

To our Correspondents.

We have been compelled for want of space, to condense most of our local correspondents this week. We want local news items expressed in as few words as possible. Give us the local happenings of your neighborhood. We do not want articles on politics, religion or anything question. Of course a little pleasantry or sparring among our correspondents is admissible and enjoyed, but when we want an article on politics or religion we will call for it.

We would again urge our correspondent to have their communications reach us not later than Monday.

ATTENTION!

At a meeting of the confederate veterans held at Columbiana June 5th, it was resolved that on the 15th, and 16th of July a re-union should be held at this place; the 15th, for general business and the 16th for drilling, speaking, sham battle and basket dinner. Let each old veteran bring his gun and one dozen blank cartridges, and don't forget the basket, for there will be about three thousand people to feed on the 16th. I hope to see every old veteran in the county on the field that day.

J. W. JONSSON, Secty. Shelby Vets.

Dr. W. A. Lovett, DENTIST,

Will be located at Columbiana after June 1st, fully equipped to do all kind of dental operations at prices as low as is consistent with good work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patronage from the neighboring towns and county solicited. June 3d 1897.

We have quite a number of subscribers in Texas whose subscriptions have about expired. If they want the paper continued they must renew at once. With our splendid corps of correspondents the Advocate, to an old Shelbyan would be like getting a letter from every beat in the county once a week. The boys, and young ladies—some of our best correspondents are young ladies—will keep you posted on local matters in Shelby.

LESS THAN ONE FARE.

To San Francisco and return—What the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has to say of the Trip.

To San Francisco and return at much less than one fare. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad company has this to say: On account of the International convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., July 7 to 12, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company will sell tickets from Birmingham to San Francisco at the very low rate of \$25.85.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby the above amount is paid for going passage, and the passenger is allowed to select the same or a different route returning at the same rate.

Upon payment of a small additional amount returning passengers can visit the North Pacific slope on the way home by way of Portland, Ore., and the famous Yellowstone National Park. Unexcelled transportation arrangements have been made in the way of special through Pullman Tourist and Buffet Sleepers, bringing the cost of living in transit down to a comparatively nominal figure. The Louisville and Nashville and its connections have been named by the Alabama State Y. P. S. C. E. as absolutely the official route.

Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and other southern states have also named the above great popular highway as the official and the most liberal and interesting trans-continental route. Just notice a few of the attractions that are put for the first, on record within the reach of almost every one: St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Garfield Beach, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Yellowstone Park, Los Angeles, El Paso, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, New Orleans and lots of other big cities of our country, with their surrounding attraction. It is a great big bill of fare at popular prices. Grandest scenery in the world, best railroad service, congenial people, and low rates make the trip one of a lifetime. Don't make any mistake selecting your route. Get your sleeping accommodations booked early and save confusion.

Remember the dates tickets will be on sale, viz: June 28 to July 2, good to return until August 15, 1897. From Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, Florence, Huntsville and other points rates are based correspondingly low as from Birmingham.

Newspaper space is too limited to do justice to a description of a trip of this kind.

See the nearest Louisville and Nashville ticket agent and have him tell what he knows of the attractions offered. They are all ready and willing to help you select a delightful route.

The undersigned will be glad to give full particulars and to furnish the populace at large and Endeavorers in particular descriptive matter, etc. The Sunset Coast is waiting to give everyone a hearty welcome, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad has made preparations to carry them in a manner befitting the occasion.

R. F. BEASLEY, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

SHELBY.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Crops are suffering for rain.

Oats are light.

Revs. Mitchell and Crumpton filled the pulpit at Bethlehem on last Sunday.

Goats and sorgham seems to be about the only medium of exchange in sight during these once boasted honest money days.

No money to pay the preacher for the next four years, his only dependence will be to eat what is set before him (and that won't be much.)

Throw off prejudice and be free. Pump down o. the great reform literature of to day and see where we are at, is the desire of one who has been a life long Republican.

No sounds of the furnace whistle at Shelby to be heard. No sounds from the carpenters hammer. No reliable sounds of a returning prosperity save what the farmers make under the rays of a scorching summer sun and through suffocating dust trying to grow a little five cents cotton to pay off the mortgage debts.

W. P. L.

FOUR MILE ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of community good.

Prof. John Mooney was in our community again Sunday with his usual smile.

Mr. A. Haines, of near Montgomery, visited relatives here last week.

Some of the correspondents seem to be very religious. [How about it "Mayflower?"]

W. S. McEwen, of near Wilsonville, was the guest of his best girl here Sunday.

Rev. H. M. Milstead preached an eloquent sermon at Blue Springs church Sunday.

Rev. Mike Farr did not fill his appointment at Blue Springs Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spearman visited friends near Wilsonville Sunday.

We forgot to thank "Occasional" for his or her kind invitation to attend the strawberry and ice cream festival in our last communication.

Edge.

MONTEVALLO.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Messrs T. J. Kroell and D. B. Banks, ran up to Birmingham and back Sunday 6th, inst.

A. M. Cross spent a few days at Highland this week.

When it comes to cycling the Montevallo boys are in the race.

Only a few days hence and Montevallo will have an eight page weekly paper.

Mr. Robt. McKibbin, of Oxford, will soon commence to erect a gin, mill and a sash, door and a blind factory at this place.

Messrs H. C. and W. B. Reynolds have let the contract for their two story brick store.

Come to Montevallo and send your daughters to the Industrial School.

Surely Montevallo is on a boom, when she has broken dirt for two new Hotels. One to be a brick structure containing about 22 rooms—and the other one a wood structure containing 20 rooms.

It's a fact that houses are being built most every purchasable spot and Montevallo people are striving to be prepared to accommodate at least 500 girls who will attend the G. I. S. of this place next term.

A. W. B.

LESTER CHAPEL NEWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Crops are looking very well considering the dry weather.

Jno. Brasher and B. L. Poindexter went to the river fishing last Friday.

I. P. O. Horton and R. W. Poindexter, of this place attended the quarterly meeting at old Chapel last Wednesday.

The young people of this section will give a free concert and exhibition at Center Institute Saturday night June 19th All are invited to attend.

T. J. Cabiness has accepted a position as school master at the new school house, they are expecting to build.

Mayflower said one of the strongest points of the early church was they used but little money. I would say to Mayflower, one of the weakest points of our church to day, is, we can't obtain money enough to pay the preacher. He also said travelling wasn't childrens play. If not he is not needed, but a skillful physician. Look for the meaning of the word travelling and see if it says anything about drenching hogs.

Scotch Irish.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLES UNION OF AMERICA.

Chattanooga Tennessee. Reduced Rates Via Southern Railway.

For the occasion of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15th-18th, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Chattanooga, Tenn., and return at rate of one fare for the round-trip. Tickets will be sold July 13th, 14th and 15th, 1897, good to return until July 21, 1897.

Limits may be extended to August 15, 1897, if tickets are deposited with Agent at Chattanooga before July 19th.

Call on any Agent of the Southern Railway for information. June 10, 1897.

SAGINAW.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health not very good.

Rain is needed very much in this section.

William Walker visited home folks at Shelby Sunday.

Capt. R. E. O'Brien, of Calera, transacted business here last week.

Miss Toland, of Oxford, spent a part of last week in this vicinity.

Mr. C. E. Hale and wife, who have been on the sick list, are improving.

Mr. Bert Payne, who has been in Texas for a year, returned home a few days back.

Prof. Ellenburgh and Mr. Padgett, of Pelham, were in our vicinity Sunday.

It seems that some of the girls are very fond of the Saginaw pipe. The poor thing was about smoked out Sunday.

The Genardique mercantile Co.'s store was broken into the 24th ult. and about \$75.00 worth of goods were stolen.

Messrs. Herbert Arnold and Mason McKinney, who have been in Miss., returned to their home at Saginaw Saturday.

Mrs. Lula Davidson, who has been visiting home folks here, returned to her home at Dogwood, accompanied by her husband.

The singing was carried on successfully at the residence of Mr. J. T. Smitherman Saturday night and at Mr. Frank Well's Sunday night.

Our young Dr. A. W. Horton, is still pacing the streets of Saginaw, suppose to be prescribing medicine. The writer thinks he is dear hunting.

Miss Ophelia Gallaway vacated her school at east Saginaw last Friday, for a short while. She left Saturday for her home in the Kingdom settlement.

BEN.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Rain is badly needed in this section. Crops are falling fast.

J. F. Allen had roasting ears for dinner Saturday.

Rev. Sam Oglesby filled his regular appointment at 11 a.m., Sunday. Six members were received into the church.

Rev. D. V. Wyatt, who has been in very feeble health for some time is, we are glad to note, improving. He was able to attend services here Saturday.

Prof. J. D. Yeager will open a literary school at Spring Creek soon, and the question of building a new school house is being agitated. We propose to build up a good school here to run at least eight months in the year.

Spring Creek Sunday school observed childrens day Saturday. There was a large attendance and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. The children recited their pieces well, and the music was soul inspiring. A little after 12 o'clock dinner was served and the large crowd present feasted on the good things spread out and drank lemonade to their hearts content.

I would like to hear from the boys on the Nashville conference. I am in favor of the meeting. If we don't get together and stop this fusion business we might as well quit. We can never hope to enact the principles for which we contend into laws, as long as we join in with other parties who oppose these measures. We must not trade principle for office and if we fail, fail fighting for that principle.

M. F. Pop.

Something to depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at.

HALE DRUG CO.'S DRUG STORE.

To master Louis Verchott is the editor of the Advocate indebted for the first ripe peaches of this season. Thank you Louis.

CANCER CURE

I am prepared to cure any CANCER that is curable. Of 20 years practice I have never failed to make cure. I treat all cases externally and internally. I eradicate every particle of the cancer cause from the system with my Compound Alternative, at the same time applying mild soothing absorption process which absorbs all the life germs of the cancer, without pain or the use of a knife.

I cure cancers never to return. I don't ask any money for my work until you are permanently cured. I insure you a cure and in return wish to be insured. I do my work legally and personally, never failing to give satisfaction. My treatment is purely vegetable. I compound it myself. No risk on the part of the patient, but I guarantee a positive cure. I also cure Tetters, Scalds, Head Scrofula, and many chronic disorders of which humanity is heir to.

Any person needing my services can get the same by addressing JOHN BERRYHILL, Leeds Ala. June 3, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the Court House, in the town of Columbiana, on the 5th day of July, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

S. E. 1/2 Section (12) Township (18) Range (1) West. Leveled upon as the property of L. F. Caldwell, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of J. L. Tinney. This 29th day of May 1897. E. F. VEST, Sheriff. June 10th 1897.

Reduced Rates to Nashville Via Southern Railway, Account Tennessee Centennial.

The Southern Railway has on sale from its principal stations, tickets to Nashville, Tenn., and return, at very low rates, on account of the Tennessee Centennial. Convenient schedules are also in operation via this line, as follows: Leave Demopolis 6:53 a. m. Leave Fannsdale 7:36 a. m. Leave Greensboro 8:35 a. m. Leave Marion 7:05 a. m. Leave Selma 3: 35 p. m. Arrive Birmingham 7:55 p. m. Leave Birmingham L. & N. R. R. 12:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. Sleeping cars will be placed at Birmingham daily so that passengers can retire at 6:00 p. m. Convenient schedules also apply via Rome and Chattanooga. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for particulars regarding rates, schedules, tickets, etc.

It is Thought by Many

when the Creator said to woman "in sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a curse was pronounced, but the joy felt by every Mother when she first presses to her heart her babe, proves the contrary. Danger and suffering lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother, and should be avoided, that she may reach the hour when the hope of her heart is to be realized, in full vigor and strength.

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so relaxes the system that the natural and necessary.....change takes place without Nausea.....Headache, Nervous or Gloomy.....Foreboding and at the trying hour makes Child-birth easy, as so many happy mothers have experienced. Nothing but "Mother's Friend" does this. Don't be deceived. "Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all my customers praise it highly. W. H. KING & Co., White Wright, Tex.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in the Elliott store house, in the town of Columbiana, on the 28th day of June 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The entire stock of Goods and merchandise of every description now in the store house at Columbiana known as the Elliott store house. Leveled upon under an attachment as the property of John R. Dyke, to satisfy said attachment in my hands in favor of Thompson Hiles Co. This 15th day of June, 1897. E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

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The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder, entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resort hotels and boarding houses, including information regarding rates for board at the different places and railroad rates to reach them.

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For the occasion of the meeting of the Summer School of the Y. M. C. A. at Knoxville, Tenn., June 19-27, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Knoxville and return at rate of one fare for the round trip; tickets will be sold June 16th to 18th inclusive, good to return until June 30th, 1897. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for information.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

NO. 51

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

THE BONDHOLDERS JUGGLE WITH WORDS.

Old Solon Chase, of Maine, Shows That the Talk of Moneylenders About Elastic Currency Is Meaningless About Sucking System.

(By Solon Chase, of Maine.)
An elastic currency, "sound" enough to suit the money lender is an impossibility. The bondholder's idea of sound money is a growing dollar—a dollar that is better today than it was yesterday—a dollar that takes a streak of fat from year to year.

A currency that is worth more to keep than to part with cannot be elastic. Our currency that was elastic in 1880 is now like cast iron. Since 1880 the "best money in the world" has been growing better and better from year to year until now a dollar that is the "equivalent" of gold is worth more to keep than a dollar's worth of anything else. The money lender has all the confidence in the world in the "equivalent of gold," but has no confidence in houses and barns. The money lender now demands two or three times as much property security for money that is the "equivalent of gold" as he did in 1880 for money that was then the "equivalent of gold." The "existing gold standard" grinds slow and grinds fine, but the producers share in the bran, and the flour goes into the money lender's bag. Under the effect of the "existing gold standard" the dollar that is now paid for interest on a fifteen-year-old bond has doubled in purchasing power since the bond was issued. The gold dollar has the same fitness and weight as fifteen years ago, but you have got to hang twice as much hog on the hook to balance the hook as fifteen years ago.

More money of the sort we now have would not mend matters so long as the blood-sucking gold standard is maintained. More silver or paper money on a gold basis would only increase the strain on gold and shrink the assets of the debtor. The producer, who for the last fifteen years has paid his debts with rising money and sold his goods in a falling market until bankruptcy stares him in the face, would be sold out for a song, and the savings of a lifetime wiped out from no fault of his own. More credit or token money that appreciates along with gold would only add to the idle millions that are now seeking investment in securities that are backed by the power to tax the people. In 1880 the "best money in the world" was elastic; now the "best money in the world" is seeking bonds or held in idle hoards, because the people who own the productive property of the country are not regarded as solvent borrowers. The producer's property has shrunk so much that the money lender don't want to touch it. When the dollars the honest producer owes have grown so large and his assets have shrunk so much that he cannot pay his debts, the finger of scorn is pointed at him. The money lender jumps on, and the Shylock who can get what little the debtor has left for the least money is considered the smartest Shylock.

If when the business of the bankrupt producer is wound up, the money lender don't get so many dollars as he loaned he feels that his loss is greater because dollars have "grown" so much since he loaned the money and now he has no confidence in houses and barns or in cattle and corn, and seeks investments that are backed by taxes. In this line Shylock has a fair field. The American cities under the effect of the "existing gold standard" have increased their debts during the last seven years 50 per cent and there are plenty of city bonds in the market and they go like hot cakes because the city bondholder has a lien on the multitude and expects to get the growth of the dollar. When the farmer feeds out hay to his cattle he expects to get the growth of them "steers." Dollars don't eat hay, but when dollars grow your city bondholder lays in the meadow while the farmer sweats in the meadow beneath a July sun and the city bondholder takes the hay, after it is housed in the farmer's barn.

Is it any wonder that our currency is not elastic? The wonder is that anybody should expect that an elastic currency can be devised based on a dollar that is taking on a streak of fat from year to year. When there is confidence that the dollar that is borrowed on time will be as good as the dollar demanded in payment when the debt becomes due our currency will be elastic. I have no confidence in four cent hogs but I have too much confidence in the four cents. The western farmer has no confidence in ten cent corn. The owners of the great print mills of New England have no confidence in two cent calico but they have confidence in the two cents because two cents will command more of human sacrifice today than one year ago.

There is no confidence in anything but money, because money is rising, and that is the reason our currency is not elastic and bunches up in the money centers as the caterpillars bunch up on the bodies of the apple trees after they have stripped the leaves from the limbs. The tree of industry planted in the heart of the American continent, with its limbs reaching from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate and from the blizzards of Dakota to the land of the olive and the orange, is withering and dying because Shylock is eating its leaves the same as the caterpillars eat the leaves on the apple trees. After we open our mints to silver at 16 to 1 the money lender will stop eating the leaves on the tree

of industry; we will cut off the dead limbs and feed the roots; his interest will be the same as the people's interest; his appetite for bonds will not be so strong as now. The best money in the world, that has been rising for the last fifteen years, would fall and hogs would rise. The dollar of today would be as good as the dollar of tomorrow, and maybe a "teetle" mite better. That is all that is needed to give our currency the much desired element of elasticity.

EPIGRAMS FROM "EQUITY."

A mortgage on a farm is usually a sign of prosperity—to the mortgage holder.

The man who presents falsehoods in defense of truth injures the cause he would aid.

A mortgage on a newspaper plant often has a great influence on the political opinions of the editor.

The man who waits to advocate a reform until it becomes popular shows that he loves popularity more than the right.

From the amount of "protection" the sugar trust demands, one might be led to suppose it was a "sweet young thing."

People who are too indolent to study the problems of the day often assume a superior moral tone to cover their indolence.

Prosperity cannot come to the masses while those who profit by the adversity of the masses retain the reins of government.

When men can apologize for dishonesty in public officials they will soon be able to apologize for dishonesty in themselves.

There was never a job for the benefit of plutocracy lobbied through congress or legislature that was not labeled as a bill for the relief of the people.

When men like John Wanamaker declare that there is revolution in the air it is evident that the political heavens are growing dark.

If men will not allow other men to work for bread they should not complain at having to furnish bread for those whom they will not allow to work.

Waiting for the Wave.
You told us that a billow of prosperity would flow—

A mighty wave—across the land from Maine to Mexico;
That the mills would all be opened and lost confidence restored;

And the banks would "loosen up" their grip upon the golden hoard.
We are "testing now the virtue of the "golden cure" to save,

And are waiting, waiting, waiting, calmly waiting for the wave.

You said the glorious flag of thrift, at once would be unfurled,
And wave again in gladness o'er the reconstructed world;

That hope's effulgent beams would shine in flood of living light,
And raven-winged despair would take her everlasting flight.

That these grand things would happen, you your solemn promise gave,
And now we're waiting, waiting, calmly waiting for the wave.

Yes, all these things would happen, we were confidently told,
If we'd vote for Buckeye Billy and the single standard gold.

But now we're on our uppers from tramping through the streets,
In search of work to earn wherewith to buy our bread and meat.

We voted as you said we should, in hopes the way to pave
To better times, and now we're sadly waiting for the wave.

We've been waiting, waiting, patiently, for lo, these many days,
And watching for the rosy dawn to greet our anxious gaze,

Till our wardrobes are depleted, and our larders running low,
And the interest on the mortgage due, and we are out of "dough,"

But hope deferred will drive us prematurely to the grave,
If we have to wait much longer for the coming of the wave.

—J. W. DUTTON.

Would Rush for Employment.
Suppose the government should announce its intention to build a railroad from New York to San Francisco and call for laborers to do the work, at the same time giving notice that all help would be paid with a new issue of government paper money. What a rush for employment would follow!

And why shouldn't this be done? The people need cheaper transportation; everybody, except the money lenders, recognizes the need of more money, and thousands of unemployed men anxious to work are scattered all over the country can not be denied. What a great blessing to the people of the United States such action would bring! —Missouri World.

Take Heart.
Take heart! The promised hour draws near—

I hear the downward beat of wings,
And Freedom's trumpet sounding clear:

"Joy to the people—woe and fear
To new-world tyrants, old world kings!" —Whittier.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

AND OPERATION OF THE NATURAL MONOPOLIES.

Senator Butler Discusses Public Utilities Question From the Populist Party Standpoint—Position Is That of Reason and Common Business Principles.

(By Senator Butler, of North Carolina, Populist.)

The question whether such public services as lighting by gas or electricity, and street car transportation and the furnishing of water to every household should be entrusted to private corporations or controlled directly by the municipalities, is one that is attracting a great deal of attention. The principle of municipal ownership of these natural monopolies is one that is steadily growing in favor in every quarter of the union. To have pure water furnished at a low cost; to have good gas or electric lighting facilities furnished at reasonable rates and extended to every quarter of the city; to have prompt and efficient street car service at a cost not greater than it costs to furnish the service, are three questions that concern every resident of a town or city as vitally, if not more so than any other three questions pertaining to city government. To have these important services cheap and efficient is not only of vital concern to those who live in a city, but is the best possible advertisement and inducement to bring desirable additions to a city's population and business enterprises. That these important functions, supplying vital necessities to a city's welfare, should be put in the hands of two or three private monopolies, often foreign capitalists will use these monopolies with a view solely to their own profit, is unnecessary to say the least—it is worse than that, it is folly, it is suicidal. As a rule the cost of these necessities can be reduced upon an average more than one-half over the entire country, and each city furnish the people a better and more reliable service.

Nearly every city today where private monopolies hold these important functions and franchises would change at once to municipal ownership if a majority of the citizens could express their will and have it enforced. The fatal mistake is made when a city grants these franchises to a private monopoly. At once the monopoly wrings from the public enormous profits to control the city elections and city government. Soon the people find that they can not elect any man for mayor, councilman, or alderman unless he is a man too friendly to the interests of these private monopolies. The money and monopoly will proceed to rule the cities—the voice of the people will be defeated, if not drowned and hushed.

A few days ago while the writer of this article was in New York attending the Grant monument exercises, he was very much impressed with the inefficiency of the car service of that great metropolis. He asked a citizen of the city why there was no electric or cable street car lines instead of here and there an antiquated horse car line, to help the elevated roads to move the great surging mass of humanity to be seen in that city every day. He pointed to the elevated railroads and said: "They will not allow it." I then asked him if cable and electric companies had built surface roads and gotten established first if they would have elevated roads. He said "no; if the cable and electric road had been built and they had grown strong enough to control the city government then we would have no elevated roads. They would not desire any competition, and would want all the business themselves, and what of the public they could not accommodate, might suffer and walk and go unaccommodated."

This tells the whole story. A city foolishly grants an important public franchise that concerns every citizen to a private corporation. The franchise is a monopoly, and then corporation becomes a monopoly and use the franchise not for the public interest except as the street interest can be served to put money into the pockets of the private corporations. Of course the private corporation uses its monopoly to make immense profits and then uses these profits to control the city elections and city government; and thus we have the spectacle of street railroads, gas and electric plants in the interest of the private owners of the public franchises instead of the city running these important functions in the interest of the city and its citizens. There is but one remedy to give the people justice and to purify politics; and that is for the city to own and operate these public franchises. Surely if reason, common sense and common business principles are to be observed, soon these reforms must come in every city. Thus it will be seen that the principles of the People's party apply to the welfare and interests not only of the farmers and country population, but applies also equally strong to the welfare and interest of the residents of our towns and great cities. In short, the principles of the People's party must be applied to insure the people good government in the nation, in the state, and in every local and city municipality in the nation. The people will suffer until it comes.

Something Is Wrong.
Things look bad. All these great fortunes have been accumulated in the last thirty or forty years, and the world has never known anything like it. The poor and helpless seem to be increasing all the time. The moderately well off are falling among the poor, and the very rich are growing richer every day.

Something is wrong, and it is time for the churches to find out what it is, and apply the remedies. The churches of this country have the numbers and the wealth to do it, but the trouble seems to be that the religion is dominated by the wealthy instead of the wealth by religion.—Dwight L. Moody.

The Refuge of the Ignoramus.
"Over-production" is the first and last refuge of the ignorant who tries to convince himself and others that our monetary system has nothing to do with present prices of farm products.—Farm, Stock and Home.

PROGRESS IN POLITICS.

Municipal ownership will enter largely into the coming mayoralty contests in this city, says the Twentieth Century of New York. The Platt and Strong administrations, that have posed as reform ones, have made the name odious, and further masking of wolves in sheep's clothing will scarcely work. It requires no argument to convince an honest man that the value created by a community belongs to the community. Therefore, the holding of a franchise by a corporation, or an individual, is theft, because the community alone can give it value, which value belongs, collectively, to all, individually to none. Now, the issues before the people are simple. There is no chance to get mixed up on them, although the mud-throwers will, no doubt, be actively set to work to make them as obscure as possible. Whether the political ring shall rule the city, for its own benefit, or whether the people are ready to take control of their own affairs, at least to a limited extent, is now the question. The party that makes its platform simply the public ownership of public franchises, no matter under what name it calls, should command the support of every voter. Let the political vultures and their clients, the corporation magnates howl as they will, a people knowing their rights, and determined to have them, can win in spite of them.

Senator Allen introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with Greece in her heroic and patriotic struggle against the tyrannous and oppressive Turks. The bond-holders and users of Europe are on the side of Turkey in this fight against Christianity and liberty. They care more for their profits from Turkish bonds than they do for justice, humanity and religion. The resolution was reported to the committee on foreign relations.

Six years ago only 20 cities of the United States owned their electric lighting plants; now the number has reached 150, and in no case can it be said that municipalization was not a success.

Senator Foraker has a pooling bill in congress, and Vice President Hobart is a member of the board of directors in the railroad trusts. That looks like a cinch, and the railroads have little cause for worry. Senator Chandler is fighting the dragon of trusts. What help can be given him should be forthcoming, says the Grand Rapids Workman. The Federation of Labor, boards of trade and commerce should speak, and at once.

There are 71 chartered cities in Michigan and 69 of them have electric light plants, of which 22 are owned by the cities themselves. Of the 29 cities having gas plants, 3 own them; and of the 69 having water plants, 52 are owned by the municipality. Of the 79 villages having electric light, 24 own their plants.

The currency question is absorbing the public attention in Ohio, and the common herd are beginning to understand that it is not the tariff but the free coinage of silver that will inaugurate an era of good times.—Ex.

The Cuban republic is now to have money of its own, a million silver dollars being in process of mintage. "Patriotic" New York capitalists will advance \$10,000,000 if necessary for the purpose, taking Cuban guarantees to "make it right" when Cuban independence is acknowledged. This shows two things: Capitalist belief that Cuba is sure to win; and that Cuba is already at the mercy of the money sharks who always make patriotism pay well in dollars and cents.

COMING TRANSFORMATION.

John J. Ingalls and William T. Stead Have Seen the Signs.

The American working people have had an easier—or rather a less onerous—time than their foreign brothers in Europe, it is true; but do not doubt that we are surely, even rapidly, approximating their methods of existence. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, said, on Jan. 14, 1891, in speaking of the plutocratic evolution:

"But I cannot forbear to affirm that a political system under which such despotic power can be wrested from the people, and vested in the few, is a democracy only in name."

On page 362 of "If Christ Came to Chicago," William T. Stead said: "The transformation is hidden from the multitude, because the coming despotism eschews the tawdry tinsel of the crown; and liberty is believed to be as safe as, well, let us say, as the populace of Rome believed the republic to be when Julius Caesar refused the imperial purple. But everywhere the money power has the people by the throat. * * * The poor man is the servant of the rich, and at present stands in some danger of becoming his slave."—The Coming Nation.

There can be no real prosperity without justice.

NEARING A CRISIS.

RESENTMENT TOWARD ADMINISTRATION IS ALARMING.

The Rising Tide in Favor of "Bryanism" Likened unto the Clamor for the States-General in 1789—Potency of the Ballot Threatened.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It is very seldom indeed that the comments of English newspapers upon political affairs of the United States are informing or even intelligent, and of all the journalistic blunders, the Saturday Review has been in the past the most persistent and consistent, because the most bigoted and prejudiced. Yet a recent issue of the Saturday Review contains an article on Mr. Bryan's book, "The First Battle," which is suggestive, because it is the opinion of a well informed and disinterested observer.

The title of the Saturday Review's article is "The Coming American Revolution." Speaking of the last presidential campaign, which Mr. Bryan commemorates in his book, it says:

"It was an event of profound historical significance from every point of view—political, social, ethical, international. There is no exaggeration in putting it among the great epoch-making occurrences, like the gathering of the States-General in May of 1789. Here in Europe we still see not much beneath its quaint and naive surface, which was undoubtedly both exciting and entertaining. But in America everything has been changed by it. Opinions and aspirations which lurked half formless in unnamed depths of the public consciousness a twelvemonth ago, are now on top, familiar to all eyes and ears."

After a personal sketch of Mr. Bryan, which was evidently written by some one who has seen and observed him keenly, and who does not derive his impressions from the portraits in the book, the Saturday Review says: "Very likely Mr. Bryan would have made what even his enemies would call a good president—commonplace, perhaps, but reasonably conservative, and above all things sensible, forward, tentative to appearances." It then adds—and this is the most significant utterance in the article:

Mr. McKinley was elected instead, and a brief month of his administration has carried the revolution forward as swiftly as the spring sunshine and showers are bringing forth the leaves and buds. * * * Where there were four Bryan men last summer, there are already five this summer, and there is discernible nowhere any reason for supposing that their increase will be checked on this side of the crucial year of 1900.

This shows that the growth of "Bryanism"—the increasing hold which the principles embodied in the Chicago platform are obtaining upon the American people—is impressing itself upon foreign observers as well as upon those who have the advantage (or is it a disadvantage?) of a closer point of view.

The above expressions from a leading English paper and a leading American paper are the first open ones that have so far been called to our notice. The meaning is very plain. The sad and terrible truth is that political speaking in the United States is resting as it were on a keg of dynamite. That prosperity is bearing its legitimate fruits. The people are growing doubtful of the potency of the ballot. Prosperity must be produced if even at a late date. Otherwise it will be difficult to conduct the victims of a great fraud to another campaign. Class hatreds are becoming intense. Every Christian, every patriot should pray for the preservation of peace.

While writing the above our attention has been called to a leader in the Chicago Record of June 15. That paper is nothing if not conservative. Yet it sees that the time has come to warn the people of an impending crisis. Here is what it says: "There is today, however, call for an exhibition of patriotism of even a higher type than that manifested in rushing to the defense of country when attacked from without or threatened with armed rebellion from within. The foundations of government are subject to attack by forces more dangerous than a European army, because they work more insidiously. There are traitors in positions of public trust today whose treason is as harmful to the commonwealth as was that of Benedict Arnold in selling his country for British gold. The man who betrays a trust reposed in him by the people and disposes of public privileges for a private consideration is a traitor. The men of wealth who seek to secure from legislatures and city councils by corrupt means concessions to which they are not entitled are enemies of everything which the patriot holds dear.

"The time is opportune for revival of the old idea of the Fourth of July as a day for patriotic consideration of evils that threaten the country, and especially those that are manifestly in connection with the state and the municipality. The movement to establish a 'new Fourth of July,' which will simply mean the application to present-day conditions of the spirit animating the framers of the declaration of independence, is worthy of sanction. The day should be set apart for the inculcation of patriotism of the aggressive honest type that looks upon 'boodling' as treason and upon wealthy bribe-givers as dastardly enemies to the commonwealth."

There can be no real prosperity without justice.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The industrial masses of this country are like a man in the quicksand. The more they struggle to get out the farther they get in.—Star and Kansas.

It is a rare day in American history when some Republican official is not arrested.—Independent Era.

The readjustment of wages which was promised to follow the election of McKinley, has taken place in many industries, but in not a single instance has the "readjustment" been satisfactory to the wage-earner. The tendency is ever downward.—Stockton Mail.

We hope to live to see an industrial system under which the destruction of property won't be a godsend to the workmen who are employed to replace it.—Star and Kansas.

The idea of holding meetings to devise some means to prevent people dying from hunger in a land fabulously rich in every resource necessary to the wants of mankind! Oh, the irony of it!—Los Angeles Picayune.

McKinley and his partners are the ossified fossil remnants of a once grand political party, but they have outlived their usefulness.—American Nonconformist.

When will present-day Americans quit bragging about the heroism of their forefathers and take a good square look at the enslaved condition of themselves?—Grander Age.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the near approach of the state elections will stimulate all believers in the rights of labor, in the equality of rich and poor before the law, and in the promotion of the idea of universal brotherhood, to combine, and to incur no more inexcusable risks of being beaten by the forces of monopoly and tyranny.—Commonwealth.

Senator Butler in a speech in the United States senate said "Railway monopolies were the most powerful and effective allies of the gold trust in the last campaign. The transportation monopoly and the money monopoly are the twin parents of all other combines and trusts." We agree. And the only political party that proposes an adequate remedy is ours.—Nebraska Independent.

When a safe deposit and savings bank burst at Kansas City it owed eighty thousand depositors \$2,000,000, and had only \$11,000 cash on hand. Of course we need no government savings banks.—Commonwealth.

Lord Chatham said: "You cannot indict a whole nation." A very few moneyed men who believe the world is theirs because they have the most of the money in it should remember that people are necessary to keep it running, and some day they may take a notion to all violate the law at the same time.—Ottawa Journal.

Government by injunction means that a judge may at will crowd the people into a position where they must all be either slaves or criminals.—Saturday Critic.

"All men are equal in the sight of the law," used to be at least an ordinarily respected maxim. Today it is a barefaced falsehood.—Duluth Labor World.

The Labor Exchange entering our present dry rot industrial system is like a fresh stream or shower entering a stagnant pool, yet it arouses and awakens all the latent energy, genius and ingenuity in man. The lady with a natural tact for painting will find a place for her product at the exchange at all times, the blacksmith or carpenter can make something useful all his year round and find a place for his product. The natural tendency of our competitive system built up the Labor Exchange. The "small fry" manufacturer who is driven out can at once fall in with the Labor Exchange and all the syndicates on earth cannot drive him out, as he and his laborers produce, for what they consume to live and use in raw material, being independent of the large corporations. When any article of commodities accumulate at a certain branch, that branch will advertise in the monthly, what that branch has to dispose of and what it needs. All branches are numbered.—Herald, Oberlin, Kan.

Wages and Farm Products.

Since the beginning of the year the cutting of wages has gone on with dreary and pathetic monotony, which was not broken or interrupted by that national red-letter day—March 4. But this ought to surprise no one, and least of all those whose wages are cut. A majority of our people declared at the last election that the policy of low prices was the correct one, and should become the established policy of the country. Wage earners were told, and they believed it, that their interests lay in low prices for what they consumed, low-priced farm products, for instance, and now they must learn by experience that tariffs nor proprietors but the prices of farm products ultimately fix the wages of labor. If those prices must be as low as elsewhere in the world then must wages be correspondingly low.

Contingent.

"The labor question is a hard one, isn't it?" asked Russell Sage.

"That depends upon who reduction in wages you want to make," answered Senator Hanna.—Twentieth Century.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE

Hundreds of Thousands Render Homage to Victoria.

A STUPENDOUS GATHERING.

London Crowded to Her Very Gates With Visitors From All the Countries of the World.—The Programme Covers Seven Days, Dating From Sunday.

A cable letter from London dated June 19, reads as follows: Never in the history of England has London so strikingly shown itself the heart of the world as it does tonight—the eve of the jubilee. At all times the busiest hive of the human race, tonight London is crowded to its uttermost door by a stupendous gathering of strangers representing nearly every race under the sun. The common object of this crowd—participation in the greatest historical pageant yet witnessed in the history of the British Empire—gives tone and complexion to every minute of time, to every thought and action. There is nothing in man's mind at this hour, from the highest prince in the palaces to the lowest sneak thief in the streets but the jubilee.

It is impossible to pass along any of the crowded thoroughfares without everywhere remarking the two predominant notes of the occasion, the world's desire to honor Queen Victoria and the proud wish of her subjects in doing so to impressively demonstrate the strength and vastness of the empire. The streets, hotels and stately mansions of the West End are crowded with the great who have already come to honor the Queen while barracks and bivouacs in and around the metropolis are thronged with soldiers in every uniform known to British administration—from the head-hunting Dyaks of the Borneo police, the mounted men of Australia, India and Africa, foot soldiers from the West Indies, Zaptichs from Cyprus to the stalwart representatives of military government under "Our Lady of the Snows." Suggestively it is a rare kaleidoscopic picture of races, men and creeds, a vivid panorama of the march of that empire upon which, as Daniel Webster said, the sun never sets. The air is alive with expectancy, thousands upon thousands of flags and banners float in the evening breeze, the decorations which have easily cost a million of English money are in place, myriads of lights are glowing or stand ready for their flames—London smiles in self-content.

THE QUEEN'S PROGRAMME.

The jubilee programme, to which Her Majesty has given her assent, covers the seven days, dating from Sunday, June 20, though all envoys are guests of the Queen until Monday, June 29. The programme began appropriately on Sunday—Ascension Day—the sixtieth anniversary of that fair June morning when, as day broke, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain announced to the hastily awakened princess that during the silent watches of the night the mantle of majesty had fallen upon her. The programme is as follows: Sunday, June 20 (Ascension Day)—Morning: The Queen, with the more immediate members of the royal family, attended a solemn thanksgiving service at Frogmore. Official service for the Lords and Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Official celebration at St. Paul's Cathedral for Her Majesty's judges, the Lord Mayor and corporation of London. The Special Ascension Day service in every Church of England edifice throughout the world.

Monday, June 21—Her Majesty arrives at Buckingham Palace at 12:30 p. m. Afternoon: The Queen receives her imperial and royal guests. Evening: Royal full dress banquet at Buckingham Palace, followed by reception of the diplomatic corps.

Tuesday, June 22 (Queen's Day)—Morning: The procession to St. Paul's. Evening: Her Majesty rests. Second royal banquet at Buckingham Palace, the Prince of Wales presiding, followed by a state concert. Illumination of London and the empire. During the day celebration all over the world.

Wednesday, June 23—Morning: The Queen receives addresses from the Houses of Parliament. Afternoon: The Queen attends the garden party at Buckingham Palace, for which 6,000 invitations have been issued. Home and foreign royalties attend Lord Salisbury's ball at the foreign office.

Thursday, June 24—Morning: In semi-state the Queen and Court go to Windsor. Her Majesty alights at Slough and, driving through Eton is received by the college boys. Evening: Banquet at Windsor Castle. The Queen reviews a torchlight procession of Eton boys.

Friday, June 25—Afternoon: The Queen, with the Prince of Wales as her principal guest, reviews the fire brigade of England. Evening: State banquet in St. George's hall, at which all imperial and royal guests will be present.

Saturday, June 26—Afternoon: The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, reviews the fleet at Spithead. Evening: Illumination of the fleet.

Will Retire.

The Merchants National Bank of Hartford, will go out of business. The liabilities, including capital, are \$1,015,000; assets, \$1,012,000.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at special rates.
Local and special notices to cents per line for each insertion, except by special contract.

Advertising bills are due after first insertion.
Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., June 24, 1897.

The following Postmasters have been appointed in this county since our last issue:

Columbiana, J. W. Pitts; Calera, J. A. Campbell.

Mr. T. E. Crandal, of Tuscaloosa, land agent of the Alabama state land company, is in the city looking after the interest of his company in the matter of tax assessments.

Dr. W. A. Lovett, the popular Dentist, arrived yesterday and as soon as his instruments and office furniture arrives will be ready for business.

The court street Methodist Sunday school, Montgomery on last Sunday presented Scott Brown a colored man, a nice watch and chain as a testimonial of their appreciation of his heroic act in risking his life to save the lives of two little white children, members of Sunday school. In the watch was engraved the following:

"Presented by the court street Methodist Sunday school to Scott Brown for his heroism June 12th, 1897."

The amiable brethren in the democratic fold have reached the last analysis of how the party can not be re-united: The silver bugs declare that democracy in this state can not be united on a republican platform; and the gold bugs are just as emphatic that it can not be united on a populist platform. As one or the other course must be adopted, it is very plain that the re-union will not take place.—ALABAMA MONITOR.

A valuable Prescription.
Editor Morrison of Washington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Consumption and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1. Get a bottle at HALL DRUG CO'S DRUG STORE.

LAND OF THE SKY.
In Western North Carolina, between the Blue Ridge on the East and the Alleghenies on the West, in the beautiful valley of the French Broad, two thousand feet above the Sea, lies Asheville, beautiful, picturesque and world-famous as one of the most pleasant resorts in America.

It is a land of bright skies and incomparable climate, whose praises have been sung by poets, and whose beauties of stream, valley and mountain height have furnished subject and inspiration for painters brush.

This is truly the "Land of the Sky," and there is, perhaps, no more beautiful region on the continent to attract pleasure tourists or health seekers.

Convenient schedules and very low rates to Asheville via Southern Railway.

June 24th, 8t.
Alabama Chautauqua, Talladega, Ala., June 21-July 18th 1897—Reduced rates via Southern Railway.

For the occasion of the meeting of the Alabama Chautauqua at Talladega, Ala., June 21-July 18th 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets from all points in the State of Alabama, to Talladega and return, at the rate of one fare for the round-trip. Tickets will be sold June 19th to July 14th inclusive, with final limit July 22d, 1897. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for further information.

June 24th, 4t.

The Nashville Conference.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. J. W. Kyle on a subject which now seems to be engaging the attention of all populists. Mr. Kyle is a true blue populist who has never wavered in the faith, and his opinions are entitled to great weight. He certainly would not advise anything that he thought would be detrimental to the party.

Our friend evidently misunderstands the position of the Advocate. As stated in a previous article, the Advocate has refrained from saying anything about the conference because we were afraid that harm might come from it. We thought that we saw danger ahead to the party. There is not a particle of doubt but that a few of the most active promoters of the conference intended to attempt a re-organization of the national committee. This we believe would have resulted in a bitter controversy in the conference and possibly a split in the party. Thanks to the good sense of the reformers, more conservative views have triumphed, and while there will be no uncertain expression as to what those present desire in respect to the future policy of the party in regard to fusion, the probability is increasing for the adoption of resolutions that will help instead of hinder, that will be reassuring while restraining the expression of resentment that has embittered the speeches and writings of its advocates. The article which we publish in another column, copied from the Free Republic has the true ring about it, and if the sentiments therein expressed are adopted at Nashville, the conference will have accomplished good instead of harm to the party.

COALVILLE.

Editor PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE:

Health of community very good.

Crops are needing rain in this section.

Rev. C. W. O'Hara preached at Liberty second Saturday and Sunday.

E. S. Martin went over to Birmingham last week on business.

Rev. J. D. Martin passed through this section on Thursday of last week.

Messrs J. P. Pearson and O. D. Dorrough, of Bridgeton passed through this section a few days ago. Come again gentlemen we are always glad to see you.

Early Saturday morning Messrs L. R. Kendrick, P. N. Gilbert and E. J. Gilbert started out on a hunting expedition. They returned home in the evening and reported a most enjoyable hunt. They had a barbecue at noon.

Rev. J. H. R. Carden preached at Liberty Church last second Saturday and will preach the next three succeeding second Saturdays—subject the judgement and resurrection. There will be singing before preaching at each service.

Mr. W. R. Moore and family, of Birmingham came over last Saturday to bury their little babe, which died on Friday. The bereaved ones have our heartfelt sympathy.

"Weep not, for the little babe has gone to rest."

To live with God forever blest, His little tongue is silent here, But praises God in Heaven."

C. M.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the book of assessments for the current year has been prepared and is ready for inspection by the taxpayers; and that the court of county commissioners will sit on the second Monday in July next, to examine the assessor's returns and to correct any errors therein. This June 14, 1897.

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate.

June 17-31.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Trial bottles at HALL DRUG CO'S DRUG STORE.

The Conference at Nashville.

A great deal is being said now by Populists both great and small about the Nashville Conference, and opinions seem to differ widely as to the intent and purpose of the meeting. Some seem to think it a project of revolutionists who desire to overthrow the party organization in order to put themselves in charge; others think it intended to organize a new party and leave out all fusion Populists; while others think it was called merely to give a few middle-of-the-road leaders an opportunity to denounce Senator Butler and fusionists in general.

As one of the signers of the call for the Nashville meeting, it gives me pleasure to say that all of those ideas are erroneous; that the one purpose of the Nashville Conference is to give the masses of the people's Party who made it, opportunity to express themselves as to the future policy of the party, in national campaigns, and if necessary to put on foot an organization within our party lines, as the silver Democrats did last year within Democratic lines, to prevent a recurrence of the blunder of 1896, when our party was delivered to another party at the extreme peril of its existence.

That there may be delegates at Nashville inclined to very radical action, I doubt not; but that the proceedings of the body will be political, but firm, judicious but unmistakably plain, I am certain.

If any danger to our party is connected with the conference, it lies with those who oppose it, not understanding its objects; and if those in control of the organization desire to entirely void danger of breach, they should make haste at once and give official recognition to this conference.

I do not think that Senator Butler understands the motives of those who are behind the movement. He probably expects war to be made on him for his fusion policy in the past; and perhaps he expects to be asked to resign the chairmanship of the National Committee. But I think he is needlessly alarmed. I do not believe he will be asked to resign.

But be this as it may, I believe the Nashville Conference would be diverted from its original purpose if it went out of its way to attack Mr. Butler or any other Populist, personally.

With a fair expression from the people, I can see nothing but good to come from the conference. Let the legions of the faithful gather there. Let them reiterate the grand truths of Populism, undiluted, undefiled. Let them declare absolute independence forever from both old parties. Let them hold a grand love feast and reconsecrate themselves to the service of our great cause.

While declaring against fusion, and the declaration cannot be too pronounced and too plainly written, let the conference show that broad, liberal spirit which should characterize every reformer—let it invite the co-operation of all who sincerely mean reform; yes, let it go so far as to offer to meet all these elements in a grand, compact union outside of all parties whenever these other reformers are ready to meet us on that ground, and on a platform of fundamental principles sufficiently broad to command our respect. We all know this union must come or our nation will be crushed. We all know this can never come in either of the old parties. We cannot afford to dally—we must never make the mistake of fusion with either of the old parties in another national contest, as a scheme to cut cross-lots to the goal of our aspiration; but we must and I believe we do, unanimously welcome the union of the true and the brave that must and will ultimately come.

Don't fear the Nashville Conference, my conservative friends. The people will be there, and from the capitol hill of the Rock city the people will speak, and their voice will not be mistaken.

Close up the shattered columns! On to Nashville! Then to victory!

—J. A. Parker, in Free Republic.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE:

Some sickness around here.

The fields are still dry and dusty.

T. J. Law and James Burch returned home Sunday from Montgomery, where they have been for several days.

Richard Tinney, of Vincent, was here Saturday.

Several boarders arrived this week, among them Dr. C. C. Oliver.

Maj. J. W. Pitts and John H. Robertson passed here Sunday.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, L. T. Phillips near this place, Mr. Dan Straiten to Miss Sarah Lee Phillips, Rev. T. M. Nelson officiating.

Died, on last Thursday night, Mrs. S. P. Steel. Her funeral was preached at Summer Hill Saturday by Rev. S. S. Crumpton, after which was laid to rest in Summer Hill cemetery to await the sound of the trumpet. She leaves three children all of whom are grown and married, and a host of friends to mourn her death. We trust that our loss is her gain.

C. H.

A CARD.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SHELBY COUNTY:

As will be seen by reference to my published notice elsewhere in this paper the Tax Assessor's book and list of assessments for 1897, are on file in my office, open to the inspection of the tax payers of the county. I write this card to urge upon every tax payer to come before the 20 Monday in July, and examine said book and assessment list for the purpose of ascertaining for yourselves whether or not your assessments are correct. This opportunity under the law, is offered every year, but very few avail themselves of it. Consequently errors creep into assessments which cause many tax payers great annoyance as well as expense. The law has been heretofore that any money paid out as taxes erroneously might be refunded through the commissioners court, the Probate Judge and the Auditor, but my construction of the present law is, that there is no provision for refunding taxes erroneously paid, which renders it very important that no mistakes should occur. Come and bring your deeds or a correct description of your property and assure yourself that the tax records are correct.

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate.

LESS THAN ONE FARE.

To San Francisco and return—What the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has to say of the Trip.

To San Francisco and return at much less than one fare.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad company has this to say: On account of the International convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., July 7 to 12, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company will sell tickets from Birmingham to San Francisco at the very low rate of \$25.85.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby the above amount is paid for going passage, and the passenger is allowed to select the same or a different route returning at the same rate.

Upon payment of a small additional amount returning passengers can visit the North Pacific slope on the way home by way of Portland, Ore., and the famous Yellowstone National Park. Unexcelled transportation arrangements have been made in the way of special through Pullman Tourist and Buffet Sleepers, bringing the cost of living in transit down to a comparatively nominal figure. The Louisville and Nashville and its connections have been named by the Alabama State Y. P. S. C. E. as absolutely the official route.

Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and other southern states have also named the above great popular highway as the official and the most liberal and interesting trans-continental route. Just notice a few of the attractions that are put for the first, on record within the reach of almost every one: St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Garfield Beach, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Yellowstone Park, Los Angeles, El Paso, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, New Orleans and lots of other big cities of our country, with their surrounding attraction. It is a great big bill of fare at popular prices. Grandest scenery in the world, best railroad service, congenial people, and low rates make the trip one of a lifetime. Don't make any mistake selecting your route. Get your sleeping accommodations booked early and save confusion.

Remember the dates tickets will be on sale, viz: June 28 to July 2, good to return until August 15, 1897. From Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, Florence, Huntsville and other points rates are based correspondingly low as from Birmingham.

Newspaper space is too limited to do justice to a description of a trip of this kind. See the nearest Louisville and Nashville ticket agent and have him tell what he knows of the attractions offered. They are all ready and willing to help you select a delightful route.

The undersigned will be glad to give full particulars and to furnish the populace at large and Endeavorers in particular descriptive matter, etc. The Sunset Coast is waiting to give everyone a hearty welcome, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad has made preparations to carry them in a manner befitting the occasion.

R. F. BASLEY, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Hall Drug Co., Columbiana, Alabama.

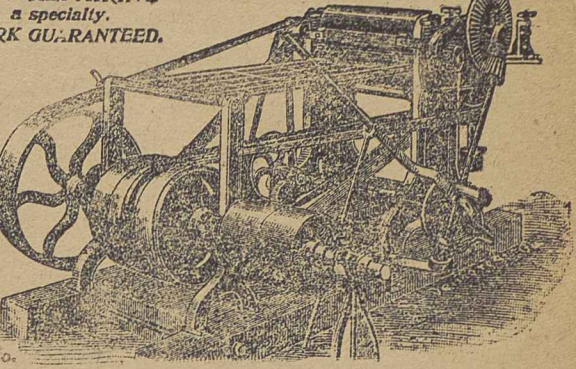
DELOACH

Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills,
Planers and Matchers.

DeLoach's Corn and Flour Mills,
Turbine Water Wheels,
"Hungry Elephant" Baling Press,
Engines and Boilers.

MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.

SAW REPAIRING
a specialty.
WORK GUARANTEED.



SAW MILLS cause nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICITION as applied to saw mills and planers enables the operator to take just what he needs, without having to yield a capacity twenty per cent greater than the old style with same power.

97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they run to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer,
Matcher and Moulder beats them all.

Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
105 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

VATUMA.

PERFECT HEALTH REGAINED
THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

Grandest discovery in the annals of medicine.
Guaranteed to cure more diseases than any other medicine, treatment or system known to the medical profession. "No MAN made" remedy, but "nature's true panacea."

Vatuma is an antiseptic germicide, it positively destroys all "microbes" and germs of every kind, name and nature, it is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane. It will permanently cure the majority of cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dispepsia, all Stomach troubles, all diseases of the Bladder, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Constipation, Piles, Old Sores, Rectal Diseases, Ulcers, Eczema, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseased Discharge, Diseases Peculiar to Women, Nervous and Physical Weakness, etc.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR AILMENT, or where you live, write us a full history of your trouble, and our consulting physician will advise you what to do in order to regain your health. Consultation is FREE and satisfactorily conducted. Terms very low. For proofs enclose 2 cent stamp.

Local agents wanted everywhere. No canvassing. We advertise you in your home paper. Address with stamp.

THE VATUMA COMPANY,
P. O. BOX NO. 6,
CHICAGO, ILL.
May 13, 1897.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S
EXHIBIT AT THE TENNESSEE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Competition IS The Life Of Trade.

YOU NEED DRUGS.

The Question is,
Where Are You
Going To Get Them?
We Handle Only Pure Drugs..

Quality Is The First Thing With us.

Our Stock of Standard Remedies Full and Complete.

Toilet Articles For All.

HALL DRUG CO.

Columbiana Alabama.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE



OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST
OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned, having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
167-169-171, Brooklyn, New York

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field.

FIELD & FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Hand-colored illustrations by some of the world's greatest artists in their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$5.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$5.00. The love offering to the Child's Post Laureate, published by the Committee to erect a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
186 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Sixth District, N. E. Chancery Division, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 14th day of June, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit:

One-fourth undivided interest in the following described lands: S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, Section (34), Township (18), Range (2) East.

S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, Section (38), Township (18), Range (2) East; S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Section (34), Township (18), Range (2) East. Ten acres in N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Section (3) Township (19), Range (2) East. Ten acres in N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, Section (33), Township (18), Range (2) East.

Levied upon as the property of William T. Perry, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of Ann E. Perry. This 10th day of May 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

May 13th 1897.

The above sale is postponed until July 19th 1897.

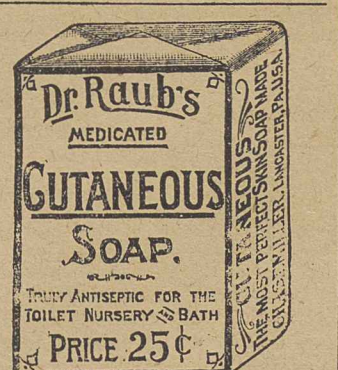
NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the firm of M. M. Bates & Son, doing business at Shelby, has been dissolved. All claims against said firm must be presented at once for settlement to M. M. BATES.

June 24th, 1897.

"Nothing else like it!"

The most refreshing and pleasant soap for the skin.



Dr. Raulb's CUTANEOUS SOAP.

TRIPLE ANTISEPTIC FOR THE TOILET, NURSERY & BATH.

PRICE 25¢

It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please to send for a sample.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please to send for a sample.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Condensed Schedule in Effect May 2, 1897.

No. 20	STATIONS.	No. 19
3:30pm	iv. Selma, Ar.	11:00am
4:15pm	iv. Montgomery, Ala.	10:15am
7:55pm	iv. Birmingham, Ala.	6:45pm
No. 19	STATIONS.	No. 20
4:00am	iv. Selma, Ar.	8:00pm
4:55am	iv. Montgomery, Ala.	7:15pm
7:05am	iv. Birmingham, Ala.	4:30pm
8:00am	iv. Mobile, Ala.	3:30pm
9:25am	iv. New Orleans, La.	3:00pm

No. 20	STATIONS.	No. 19
5:00pm	iv. New Orleans, La.	11:00am
5:05pm	iv. Jacksonville, Fla.	10:15am
5:55pm	iv. York, Pa.	7:00pm
6:30pm	iv. Philadelphia, Pa.	6:15pm
7:25pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	5:30pm
8:30pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	4:45pm
9:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	4:15pm
10:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	3:15pm
11:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	2:15pm
12:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	1:15pm
1:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	11:15am
2:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	10:15am
3:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	9:15am
4:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	8:15am
5:00pm	iv. New York, N.Y.	7:15am

STATIONS.		No. 9	
iv. Birmingham, Ala.	8:00am	iv. Birmingham, Ala.	4:10pm
iv. Montgomery, Ala.	7:15am	iv. Montgomery, Ala.	3:25pm
iv. Norfolk	6:30am	iv. Norfolk	10:55pm
iv. Hot Springs	5:45am	iv. Hot Springs	12:35am
iv. Asheville	5:00am	iv. Asheville	1:50am
iv. Salisbury	4:15pm	iv. Salisbury	6:00am
iv. Greensboro	3:30pm	iv. Greensboro	5:15pm
iv. Raleigh	2:45pm	iv. Raleigh	8:30am
iv. Norfolk	2:00pm	iv. Norfolk	1:45am
iv. Norfolk	1:15pm	iv. Norfolk	5:20pm
iv. Washington	6:45am	iv. Washington	9:40pm
iv. New York	6:00am	iv. New York	11:55am
No. 12 carries Pullman Sleeping car Rome to Chattanooga and from Chattanooga to New York.			
No. 15 carries Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping car Chattanooga to Norfolk. Connection at Norfolk for Baltimore, New York and Boston. Connection at Baltimore, New York and Boston for Pullman Sleeping car to U. S. Post Office arriving Pullman Sleeping car to Philadelphia and New York.			
STATIONS.		No. 9	
iv. Rome	8:30pm	iv. Rome	8:30pm
iv. Chattanooga	8:00pm	iv. Chattanooga	8:00pm
iv. Louisville	8:00am	iv. Louisville	8:00am
No. 9, Pullman Sleeping cars Rome to Chattanooga and Chattanooga to New York.			

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

Deputy Sheriff R. F. Cox, of Bridgeton, was in the city Saturday.

Tax Collector J. H. Robertson spent last week on his farm near Wilsonville.

W. S. Cary Esq., of Montevallo, was in the city on legal business last Friday.

B. W. Brand Esq., visited Highland last Thursday on professional business.

Miss Naldo Christian, of Shelby, was visiting Miss Anna Milner of this place a few days last week.

Quite a crowd of our young people attended the picnic at Talladega Springs Wednesday night of last week.

When in need of Watch or Jewelry repairing, go to T. J. Weaver's Jewelry shop.

Mr. George Mason who has been attending the A and M College at Auburn, has returned home to spend vacation.

Miss Ida O'Hara has returned home after a pleasant trip to the commencement at the Howard College.

Mr. Joe Spencer, who has been attending Massey's Business College at Montgomery for the past four months has returned home.

The Advocate is pleased to state, that Ocie, son of S. B. Strickland, who has been quite ill for several weeks is improving.

Mrs. J. R. Beavers left last Thursday for a months visit to her fathers family near Harpersville.

We notice that T. J. Weaver is still making a nice line of Photographs. Don't forget this.

Mrs. Anna Seals left last Sunday for the penitentiary farm at Spigener in charge of an officer.

Sheriff Vest informs us that he has only five boarders at the jail now.

A deputy Sheriff from Jefferson came over Monday and carried back Oscar Gleason, arrested by Sheriff Vest last Saturday on a warrant from Jefferson county.

Mr. W. A. Bennett, who lives 5 miles east of Columbiana, on the Smith farm, sent the Advocate the first cotton bloom, taken from his field last Thursday 17th.

Mr. Charley Leonard, of Longview, was in the city Monday and Tuesday. The Advocate is pleased to learn that there is a probability of Mr. Leonard becoming a citizen of our town.

To whom it may concern:

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. W. A. Lovett as a young man of very excellent character and one who stands high in his profession; a Dr. in Dentistry, having done considerable work in this community and the work has given complete satisfaction in every case. ISAAC W. JOHNSON.

The younger members of the Advocate family are under many obligations to Mr. Longshore for a sack of delicious peaches. The little girls were away from home but the editor decided they would not keep and—well, we will tell the girls how good they were.

W. B. Brown, J. T. Leeper, J. R. Beavers, W. T. Theford and C. C. DuBose left last Friday on a camp fish. They will spend some time on Yellow Leaf and then move up to Kelleys Creek. They will be absent a week or ten days.

I positively will not sell any goods where bills past due remain unpaid.

J. H. Hammond.

The Advocate regrets to hear of the serious illness of Rev. George J. Mason, at the residence of his daughter Mrs. Wood, in Coosa county. Mr. I. D. Mason, was called to his bedside Monday last. We hope, before we go to press to hear that he is improving.

Since the above was put in type a telegram from Mr. I. D. Mason, received just as we go to press, states that his father was worse.

Uncle Rufus A. Butler, of Leeds, was in the city Monday, all wreathed in smiles and as spry as a boy of 18. If reports be true the Probate Judge will issue the necessary papers in a few days. The Advocate extends congratulations in advance.

To Confederate Veterans of beat 1, only.

You are hereby requested to meet me at Columbiana with your guns, for the purpose of drilling, July 10th., that we may be the better prepared for the re-union on the 16th of July.

J. W. JOHNSON.

LOCUS CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health good.

Crops very good considering the dry weather.

James Kirkland visited friends on Yellow Leaf Sunday.

Tom Wright and Robert Moss spent several days on the river last week, fishing.

I hear that Smith Bros. of Sylacauga, are going to put up a gin and mill at the Maj. Pitts old stand at Creswell.

All the elod hoppers are about up with their work.

OLD DAN.

COMMUNICATED.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

I have just read Mr. Gilbert Johnson's letter and the Advocate comment on same, in regard to the proposed Nashville Conference. I agree with Mr. Johnson as to the conference, and am opposed to fusion, especially national fusion. I don't think it has done our party any good in this state; still I am willing to vote it in our state elections, if thereby we can gain anything over the enemies of honest elections.

But to the point. The Advocate admits or believes that chairman Butler and his Committee made mistakes in the last campaign," but says that is not the question now. I would like to know what else is the question? Is it not wisdom to correct a mistake at once? Could we pick a more quiet time than now to confer and to amend? I think it much better now than to wait until we are in another campaign to do our mending. Our line of action should be known before our convention meets and all our differences settled, if possible. How will we accomplish this without a conference? I see no other way for the rank and file to do it.

But the Advocate infers that such conference will not be binding on the party because the committee refused to call the conference. Does not the rank and file constitute the party? Are they not the power behind the throne? The boys are balloting on this matter, and if a majority says conference July 4th, who in all the world dare say No? And so far, the reports are more than 16 to 1 in favor of the conference.

Your fellow citizen,
J. W. KYTLE.

COBB SNAPS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Heath of community good.

Mr. C. S. Archer went to Wilsonville Friday.

Mrs. Anna Edwards, of Sylacauga, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Phillips.

The Singing at Mr. Henry Gardner's was quite a success Sunday.

H. E. Archer, B. A. Phillips and Huston Nelson attended a ball game at Sterrett Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Nelson returned home Sunday from a visit to friends at Sterrett.

Mr. C. S. Archer has found another bee tree. This makes the third one this year.

T. C. Archer went to McGowen's School-house on Beeswax to a singing Sunday.

M. V. Phillips went to Birmingham last week with Produce. He reports the market dull.

"Young Joe" if you can control Dr. Smothers I wish you would keep him away from up here. Our girls don't supply the wants of our own community.

Bro. S. J. Parrish filled his appointment at Taber Sunday. He preached an excellent sermon. He is an able young preacher.

I will ask keen "Edge" what does a fellow mean when he goes to a place where there are three or four girls every other Saturday evening and stays till Monday like that fellow A. S.

There was a large congregation out to hear Bro. Parrish Sunday and among them were several of the Sterrett folks and especially Ben and Miss Ada Cosper, who were the guests of Huston and Miss Lizzie Nelson.

CRANNEY.

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Childersburg was well represented at the commencement exercises.

The patrons of the school met Saturday, and decided to improve our school building.

Our town was full of visitors the past week, attending the closing exercises of Prof. C. H. Florey's school.

Mrs. Porter, Misses Daisey Douglas and Louie Phillips, all of Sylacauga, spent a few days with us last week.

Miss Mattie Kendrick will leave for home at Monterey, Monday. She will be missed greatly, especially by our young people.

Mr. W. D. Raley and Mr. Sim Darnell, are looking awfully muffed this week. I wonder if they like the mumps.

Mrs. C. H. Florey was called home to the bedside of her sick mother. We hope she may soon recover and that Mrs. Florey will soon return.

Misses Alva Nichols, Mamie and Sallie Seabrook and Ola Alford were present, also Mrs. Eugene Smith and Messrs Jim Samuels and Homer Alford.

Mr. Claud Jackson and "that pretty blossom," that some of the correspondents spoke of, attended the concert Tuesday night. Also Miss Pernie Pope and little brothers, of Wilsonville were present.

Mr. E. D. Pitts, his little brother and sisters, of Columbiana were with us last week. The (Printers) Devil has been with the mumps again and if he doesn't take them this time we will think he is too mean.

The commencement sermon preached at the Baptist church by Dr. Cumming, Pres. of the Atheneum, was greatly enjoyed and will be long remembered. His subject, "Bear ye one anothers burden," was well handled.

The Juvenile concert Tuesday night was greatly enjoyed. The little ones acted their parts well. The bootblack drill was very laughable. The hoop drill by the little girls, was splendid, and the lantern drill, by the young ladies, was beautiful.

The literature class gave a concert Monday night which, bespoken not only the talent of the class, but the excellent work of the teacher. Essays were read by several members of the class. To this reading, was added wit and humor, in the form of an afternoon rehearsal. Music and recitations were interblended and gracefully rendered. Their play the Chronothanatolalia was indeed a feast to scholars of literature and history.

Tuesday morning Messrs T. C. Elliot S. T. Darnell and Jim Chandler entertained a large and appreciative audience with addresses on the past, present and future of Alabama. They were followed by an address by Prof. H. J. Willingham on education. During the entire time the Prof. consumed, a hush seemed to have fallen on the audience. Never before in the history of Vincent have the people been more profitably entertained.

OCCASIONAL.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLES UNION OF AMERICA.

Chattanooga Tennessee. Reduced Rates Via Southern Railway.

For the occasion of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15th-18th, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Chattanooga, Tenn., and return at rate of one fare for the round-trip. Tickets will be sold July 13th, 14th and 15th, 1897, good to return until July 21, 1897.

Limits may be extended to August 15, 1897, if tickets are deposited with Agent at Chattanooga before July 19th.

Call on any Agent of the Southern Railway for information. June 10, 1897.

Fourth of July Excursion Rates on Southern Railway.

Southern Railway will sell tickets good between all points on its lines at rate of one and one-third the first class limited fare for the round trip, on July 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and for trains scheduled to reach their destination before noon of July 5th; all tickets will be limited to July 7th 1897.

This will afford excellent opportunities for outings on the Fourth of July.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In Chancery, Sixth District North-Eastern Chancery Division.

S. C. MCCLINTON, Complainant.

vs.

LAURA MCCLINTON, Defendant.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of B. W. Brand, Attorney, that defendant Laura McClinton is a non-resident of Alabama and resides in the state of Mississippi. And further, that, in the belief of said affiant the defendant is over twenty one years old.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the People's Advocate, a newspaper published in the county of Shelby once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Laura McClinton, to plead answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 10th day of September 1897, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office in Columbiana this 16th day of June 1897.

J. R. WHITE, Register.

June 24th, 1897.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one Fi. Fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in front of the Court House, in the town of Columbiana, on the 5th day of July, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property to-wit:

S. E. 1/4 Section (12) Township (18) Range (1) West.

Levied upon as the property of L. F. Caldwell, to satisfy said Fi. Fa. in my hands in favor of J. L. Tinney.

This 29th day of May 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

June 10th 1897.

Reduced Rates to Nashville Via Southern Railway, Account Tennessee Centennial.

The Southern Railway has on sale from its principal stations, tickets to Nashville, Tenn., and return, at very low rates, on account of the Tennessee Centennial. Convenient schedules are also in operation via this line, as follows: Leave Demopolis 6:53 a. m., Leave Fausdale 7:36 a. m., Leave Greensboro 5:35 a. m., Leave Marion 7:05 a. m., Leave Selma 3:35 p. m., Arrive Birmingham 7:55 p. m., Leave Birmingham 1:45 a. m., N. & N. R. R., 12:30 a. m. 6:45 a. m. Sleeping cars will be placed at Birmingham daily so that passengers can retire at 6:00 p. m. Convenient schedules also apply via Rome and Chattanooga. Call on any agent of the Southern Railway for particulars regarding rates, schedules, tickets, etc.

Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of

Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman; it should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

"A daughter of one of my customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold and on arriving at puberty her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

J. W. BRADFIELD, Water Valley, Miss.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT \$1 PER BOTTLE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby County, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell, in the Elliott store house, in the town of Columbiana, on the 28th day of June 1897, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The entire stock of Goods and merchandise of every description now in the store house at Columbiana known as the Elliott store house.

Levied upon under an attachment as the property of John R. Dyke, to satisfy said attachment in my hands in favor of Thompson Hiles Co.

This 15th day of June 1897.

E. F. VEST, Sheriff.

W. H. LIVER FRI removes the bile

The Tonic Pellet tones up the system.

Combined form a Perfect Treatment. 25c

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama Shelby County Under and by virtue of process of the Probate Court said county, and dated on the 14th day of June 1897, will on the 14th day of July 1897 proceed to sell publicaneously to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door of said county the following described parcels of real estate, assessed to the following named persons for the payment of the taxes and costs as shown opposite under each parcel together with interest

BEAT NO. 1.

W. S. Brown—South-east quarter, east half of south-east quarter, east half of north-east quarter, section 18, township 18, range 2 east. Tax \$4.44 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.34.

J. J. Davidson—North-west quarter of south-east quarter, section 16, township 18, range 2 east. Tax \$0.00 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.34.

C. F. Massey—One lot in Shelby No. 3, Block 93. Tax \$0.00 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.34.

T. J. Clem—South-east quarter, section 14, township 19, range 1 east. Tax \$1.60 cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$1.34.

A. R. Nunniger—Lot 16 block 95, lot 4 block 119 lot 82 block 93. All in Shelby Ala. Tax \$2.00 cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$2.44.

Isaac Schwarz lot 22, block 120, in Shelby, Ala. Tax 40 cents Cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$1.34.

C. M. Shelly—North half of north-west quarter, south-east quarter of north-west quarter, section 24, township 22, range 2 west; part of south-west quarter, section 18, township 22, range 2 west; part of north-east quarter of north-east quarter, section 23, township 22, range 2 west; part of west half of north-west quarter, section 13, township 22, range 2 west. Tax \$7.00 Cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$5.35.

Estate of J. H. Smith—South-east quarter of north-west quarter, south-west quarter of north-east quarter, east half of south-east quarter, west half of south-east quarter, section 33, township 20, range 2 west; north-east quarter of north-west quarter, north-west quarter of north-east quarter, section 33, township 20, range 2 west. Tax \$8.00 cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$5.35.

Stein & Jones, T. J. Hoskins, agt.—South-east quarter of south-east quarter, south-west quarter of south-east quarter, section 25, township 20, range 4 west; north-east quarter of north-east quarter, section 36, township 20, range 4 west; north-west quarter of north-west quarter, section 31, township 20, range 2 west; part of west half of south-west quarter, section 30, township 20, range 3 west. Tax \$5.00 cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$5.35.

Mrs. Amanda Whalen—South-west quarter of south-west quarter, section 8, township 22, range 1 west. Tax \$1.00 Cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$2.00.

E. D. Hall east half of south west quarter section 33, township 19, range 1 west. Tax \$10.00 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.11.

H. A. Reynolds, one vacant lot in columbiana Ala. Tax 27 cents, cost \$2.00. Printers fee 87 cents.

BEAT NO. 3.

Estate of C. G. Wagner—North-west quarter of south-east quarter, section 34; South half of section 35; north-west quarter of south-west quarter, section 33; south-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 34, township 20, range 3 west; north half of south-west quarter, section 1, township 21, range 3 west; north-east quarter of north-west quarter, section 2, township 21, range 3 west. Tax \$5.75, cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$2.16.

Mrs. E. R. Crim, one house and lot in calera. Tax 50 cents, cost \$2.00. Printers fee 90 cents.

BEAT NO. 4.

John Allen, sw qr of se quarter sec 5, township 18, range 2 west. Tax 80 cents, cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.08.

W. S. Cary, one house and lot in Montevallo. Tax \$10.30 cost \$2.00. Printers fee 93 cents.

W. B. Denson, part of south half of north east quarter sec 11 township 22 range 3 west. Tax \$2.50 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.17.

Mrs. V. A. Nabors one house and lot in Montevallo. Tax \$5.03 cost \$2.00. Printers fee 96 cents.

Lucinda Putnal one house and lot in Montevallo. Tax \$1.00 cost \$2.00. Printers fee 81 cents.

BEAT NO. 7.

J. R. Bentley, south east quarter of south east quarter sec 13, tp 21, range 2 west north east quarter of north east quarter sec 24 tp 21 range 2 west. Tax \$2.30 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.59.

BEAT NO. 9.

Estate of Joseph Meyer, J. R. Somerville, agt.—East half of north-west quarter, and north east quarter, and north half of south-east quarter, section 25, township 20, range 1 east; South-west quarter of north-west quarter, section 30; north-west quarter and south-west quarter of north-east quarter, west half of south-east quarter, and east half of south-west quarter, section 31, township 20, range 2 east. Tax \$3.78 Cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$5.63.

BEAT NO. 12.

Mrs. Martha A. F. Lee south east qr of north west quarter sec 19; south west qr of north west qr and north half of south west qr sec 20 tp 19, range 2 west. Except mineral rights. Tax \$3.43 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$1.77.

Estate of P. J. Bailey, E. B. Jones, agt.—North half of north-east quarter, and part of south-half of north-east quarter, (except mineral rights) section 16, township 19, range 2 west. Tax \$1.20 cost \$2.00. Printers fee \$3.04.

Estate of L. Payne, F. M. Lee, agt.—North half of south-west quarter of section 10, township 19, range 2 west, (except mineral rights). Tax \$1.53 cost \$1.00. Printers fee \$1.33.

BEAT NO. 14.

John Shugart—West half of north-west quarter, section 18, township 18, range 1 east. Tax \$1.00 Cost \$2.50. Printers fee \$1.93.

John Kendrick one vacant lot in Vandiver Ala. Tax 175, cost 2.50. Printers fee 81 cents.

BEAT NO. 16.

Mrs. A. L. O'Hara—North-east quarter of south-east quarter, section 34 township 18, range 1 east, east half of south west qr sec 35 tp 18 range 1 east. Balance tax and cost 1.90. Printers fee 2.83.

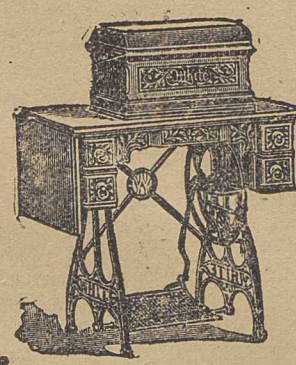
This 14th day of June 1897.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Tax Collector Shelby County.

DON'T SACRIFICE

Future Comfort for present seeming Economy, but BUY the Sewing Machine with an established reputation that guarantees you long and satisfactory service!



The WHITE

ITS BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED WOODWORK, DURABLE CONSTRUCTION, FINE MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT,

coupled with the Finest Set of Steel Attachments, makes it the

MOST DESIRABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

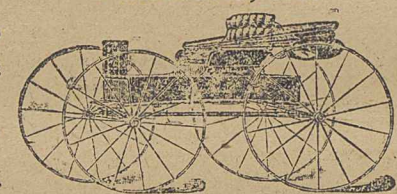
Dealers Wanted where you are not represented.

White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ESTABLISHED, 1848.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.



All we ask is, a TRIAL ORDER.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, LANCASTER, PENN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on and reached via the Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountain, the fashionable hotels or quiet country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Asheville, N. C., Roan Mountain

A Ready Response.
"What's the matter?" said the wayfarer who was approached by a mendicant. "Something on your mind?"
"No, sir," was the reply. "Wot worries me ain't somethin' on me mind. It's nuthin' on me stomach."—Washington Star.

Her Dearest Friend.
Dora (sweetly)—Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night; he came right over and proposed to me.
Maud (super-sweetly)—Did he? Then he must have got rid of his brains some other way.—Tid-Bits.

Self-Sacrifice.
Hubby—Yes, dear, you look nice in that dress, but it cost me a heap of money.
Wife—Freddie, dear, what do I care for money when it is a question of pleasing you?—Tid-Bits.

"And she didn't shrink from the notoriety?" "Shrink! Why, she used to fill only the smallest roles, and now she is one of the greatest actresses of her day." "There was a tide in the affairs of women, as well as men, which, taken at its flood, led on fast and sure to a performance."—Detroit Tribune.

Summer Care of Blankets.
Blankets after the winter use are never clean, and should not be put away without being washed. Many housekeepers in view of the shrinking and discoloring caused by washing, satisfy themselves with airing and shaking their blankets, but this is a great mistake, for if the work is properly done the soft appearance and whiteness may be retained for years. The most important consideration in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. An inferior cheap soap is really the cause of the injury done to blankets in washing, as it hardens and yellows the fibre. When ready to begin the work, shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water, and dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put one blanket in at a time and dip up and down, gently washing with the hands. Never rub soap on blankets, but rather wash on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and wring rather than wring, and hang on the line until dry. Then fold and pack away in a box securely to exclude the moth. Blankets washed in this way will keep their original freshness and wear very much longer than if put away soiled year after year. ELIZA B. PARKER.

"Well," said the absent-minded and new arrival in Hades, as he mopped his perspiring brow, "there's something to be thankful for down here, anyway. Folks won't always be yelling at me to shut the door."—Baltimore News.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Winbiddle to a stranger, "I insist that all water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be boiled at least half an hour." "You are a physician, I presume?" "No, I am a coal dealer."—New York Journal.

Briggs-Simmerson, the inventor, says his wife doesn't even know what business he is in. Griggs—Why has he concealed it from her? Briggs—He is afraid she might get the impression that he could do odd jobs around the house.—Life.

Mrs. Gulle—Does Mr. Circuit drink? Gulle—No; what makes you ask? Mrs. Gulle—Mrs. Bling told me that he went out on a little periodical frequently. Gulle—She doubtless meant the term in a business sense; Circuit travels for the "Weekly Gusher."

First Thesplan—Have a warm reception in the last town you played, old man? Second Thesplan—Well, rather. Papers roasted me, hotel burnt down with all my clothes, and eleven creditors were hot after me all the while.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He—I am really surprised at Dr. White. After being our family doctor for years, and treating me for all sorts of things, and to think of all the money we've paid him, too! She—What has he done? He—He wouldn't pass me for the life insurance company.—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. Ferry (proudly)—Our pastor is going to have special bicycle services regularly every third Sunday this summer. Mrs. Wallace (calmly)—Indeed? Our church intends giving a free base ball game and prayers for the conversion of the umpire.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A New York scientist says that "the average person is supposed to use about 12,000 words a day." Is he a married man?

A Good Honest Doubter.
Is a person we like to meet. We like to have such a man try Tetterine. He will be more enthusiastic than anybody else once he's cured and convinced. Tetterine is for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all skin diseases. 50 cents a box at drug stores or by mail from J. T. Shipton, Savannah, Ga.

A new piggy in Chicago is the largest in the world. It offers ample accommodation for 220,000 pigs.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 25¢ trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

S. K. Cohen, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell 1¢, 5¢.

It afflicts with sore eyes Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25¢ per bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, relieves inflammation, allays pain. Cures wind colic. 30¢ a bottle.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 18, 1891.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Penner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Pure Blood.
Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enervated and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up. Get only Hood's because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. easy to take, easy to operate. 25¢.

Hood's Pills.
Improved Hunter Full Circle Hay Presses. 175 lbs. Greatest capacity. Write for catalogue and prices. M. B. LEWIS, Lessee, Meridian Machine Shops, Meridian, Miss.

WANTED. Resident manager in every county for branch office. Will require two hours per day. Worth \$4 to \$10 per month depending on location. Give reference. D. W. COLE & SON, 16-19 Fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Am. N. U. No. 25 1897.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold Everywhere.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The Complete Text of the Hawaiian Treaty.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The President's Message to the Senate States That Annexation is the Inevitable Consequence of Relations Long Maintained. Other Matters of Interest.

Will Go to Chicago.
President McKinley and his cabinet have accepted an invitation to take part in the unveiling of John A. Logan statue, in the Lake Front Park, Chicago, provided the date set, July 23, should not be the day of adjournment of congress or very close to the last of the session.

Wants Half a Million.
John S. Miller, counsel for Alonzo B. Bowers, of California, and John B. Brown, of Illinois, recently filed a petition in the court of claims demanding a judgment against the United States for \$500,000 for the use by the government of a patented dredging machine owned by the claimants.

Will Affect Pension Claims.
Assistant Secretary Davis, of the interior department, has rendered a decision that will affect many claims for pensions. He has reversed the action of the pension office in the case of Catherine Gerouzin, which rejected the claim for pension because there was no proof of the death of the soldier.

Heading Off Dingley Bill.
More tea is now afloat on the Pacific ocean than ever before at one time. The importers of New York and other eastern cities have made large purchases of China and Japan for immediate delivery and are having it hurried across the Pacific in order to enter it before the Dingley bill goes into effect.

Our Minister to Spain.
The president has nominated Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain. Mr. Woodford is an old friend of Senator Platt, and the two have been on intimate terms since they were colleagues in Chicago a score of years ago. Woodford was born in New York September 8, 1835, and is a lawyer by profession.

Jamaica Wants Reciprocity.
In anticipation of the passage of the pending tariff bill by congress the legislative council of Jamaica has taken up a bill on its own account and according to the views of the United States commercial agent, Walton, at Port Antonio, duties on articles imported from the United States are to be largely increased, with the exception that later on a reciprocity treaty may be negotiated.

Japan Protests.
Before the final signature of the Hawaiian treaty the secretary of state was presented a formal protest by the Japanese government, through its legation here, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on apprehension that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation.

Full Text of the Hawaiian Treaty.
The following is a full text of the Hawaiian treaty sent to the senate last week:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependency of Hawaiian islands upon the United States, or their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said island, and of the expressed desire of the government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the highest contracting parties have conferred full powers upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The president of the United States; John Sherman, secretary of state of the United States; the president of the Republic of Hawaii; Francis March Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston and William A. McKinney.

ARTICLE I.
The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reservation to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatever kind and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.
The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute free and ownership of all public government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments, and all of other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian islands; but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.
Until congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist exist, or may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian islands not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty or contrary to the constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States custom laws and regulations to the Hawaiian islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE IV.
The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings banks, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V.
There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian islands, except on such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the islands.

ARTICLE VI.
The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VII.
This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said Republic, on the other part, and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN, (Seal)
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH, (Seal)
LORIN A. THURSTON, (Seal)
WM. A. KINNEY, (Seal)

SITUATION SOME WORSE.
The Trocha is a Pestilential Ditch, Hundreds Will Die.

A dispatch from Havana says: Examination of the island is an appalling actual fact. The death rate is actually increasing. A prominent Spaniard medical officer who has full knowledge of the interior says that should the war be prolonged fifteen months the western half of the island will be entirely depopulated. The death rate is likely to double next month. Contagion will then move the people down rapidly.

The rains have turned the interior into quagmires in many places. The trocha is a pestilential ditch. The soldiers are suffering terribly from fever and dysentery. Little smallpox vaccination is effective. With forethought thousands of pacificos might easily have been saved by vaccination.

A sanguinary engagement occurred Wednesday at Managua, fifteen miles from Havana. The insurgents attacked a column of Spanish and the latter lost heavily. The details were suppressed here.

Many ambulances with wounded have arrived here. The rebels are certainly concentrating around Havana. Trains have been fired into repeatedly. A Spanish force while reconnoitering was ambushed near San Miguel. They fought, but were compelled to retire.

General Rivera is sick and appears indifferent as to his fate. He will assuredly be shot unless some action is taken by the United States government.

LOSS, \$100,000.

The Pickwick Hotel Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning the Pickwick hotel and annex, 119 and 121 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La., and the building adjoining, occupied by W. H. Moore, fishing tackle, guns, etc., were gutted by fire. It was also the two upper stories of the Pickwick hotel. There were but few guests in the hotel and all escaped without injury. The total loss by fire is \$100,000; fully insured.

QUITE EMPTY.

Pennsylvania's State Treasury Is Short \$3,500,000.

At Harrisburg, Pa., Deputy Attorney-General Elkin gave out a statement on the condition of the State finances, in which he showed that there is a deficit of \$3,500,000 in the State treasury. Mr. Elkin says the legislature has for several years appropriated more money than the net revenues received by the State, hence the present large deficiency.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

State Bar Association.
The twentieth annual meeting of the State Bar Association will be held in Montgomery on Wednesday and Thursday, June 30 and July 1, 1897.

John Warren Acquitted.
John Warren, the sawmill man, at Vincent, who shot and killed Henry Armstrong, his sawyer, a few days ago, was given a preliminary trial before a Justice of the Peace and acquitted at Harpersville.

State School Laws.
Superintendent of Education Turner has given out the special public school laws of the State and revised list of county and city superintendents. It contains all the school laws and is more complete than ever before.

Board of Pension Examiners.
The county board of examiners of applications of disabled Confederate veterans, after being in session at Huntsville for several days, adjourned last Thursday. They granted eighty-nine pensions—sixty-three men and twenty-six widows.

Greensboro University.
The commencement exercises of the Southern University closed at Greensboro last week, and the session was, on a cast-up, to have been one of the most successful of the school's history. At a meeting of the trustees it was decided to enlarge the building and equip a first-class gymnasium.

Broke His Neck.
Moses Higgins, a worthy colored man, about 60 years of age, while engaged in stacking wheat on W. F. McCully's farm, near Oxford, fell from the top of a high stack head foremost to the ground. The force of the fall broke his neck, and killed him instantly.

Want a Railroad.
The matter of a railroad connection with Abbeville is being discussed among the prominent business men of Eufaula, some of whom feel confident that the project will not be delayed very long. Several citizens have already expressed a willingness to subscribe liberally and seem to think the scheme would redound in great good to the city.

Crops and Property Damaged.
A severe storm passed over Montgomery Saturday afternoon. The wind for several minutes registered fifty-four miles an hour, and three-fourths of an inch of water fell and the thermometer dropped 20 degrees in twenty minutes. Great damage to crops and property is reported in the territory within 100 miles south and twenty miles north of Montgomery. Many fatalities are feared.

Handsome Residence Burned.
The handsome residence of Albert Adler on the South Highlands, Birmingham, was destroyed by fire last week. There was no one on the premises at the time except two servants, and it is a mystery how the fire originated. The total loss is \$10,000, with partial insurance. The residence of J. Fies, only fifteen feet from the Adler house, took fire, but was extinguished and saved without material damage.

A Young Farmer Shot.
W. T. Chilcoat, a young farmer about 23 years of age, was shot and mortally wounded by Hollis and Charles Scroggin one day last week on the farm of Matt Bradford, five miles southwest of Courtland. Meeting Chilcoat in the road, the brothers immediately opened fire upon him, seven bullets entering his body. The general information in regard to the tragedy is that Chilcoat is alleged to have deceived a sister of his assailants with promise of marriage while in the employ of their father last fall.

Alabama Day at Nashville.
The governor has been in correspondence with a view of fixing Alabama day. The governor desired to fix the day during the reunion, and whilst the management were ready to yield, it was evident they thought it would conflict with the programme of the reunion, and be best to have some other day; so the result of the correspondence was that Wednesday, the 29th day of September, has been fixed as Alabama day. Many think this is much better than to have it during June, whilst it is so hot. It is understood that efforts will be made to have a turnout and programme worthy of Alabama.

Alabama's Internal Revenue Collections.
The fiscal year in the United States departments will be completed on the 30th instant. Great gains will be shown in the Internal Revenue Department the current year as compared with preceding fiscal years. As to raids on illicit distillery outfits there will be a gain of about thirty-five. Last year there were 286 illicit distillery outfits destroyed. It is believed that the figures will run up above 300 this year. One Deputy Collector during the month of May alone destroyed twenty-five outfits. It was Deputy John E. Logwood, and he did his work in the northern part of the State. There will be an increase in the manufacturing of cigars, liquor, and other things that require licenses at the hands of the government.

Wages to be Cut.
Following up the action of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company in effecting a reduction in wages for part of its miners, the Bloss Iron & Steel Company, at Birmingham, has posted notices of a reduction in wages for its miners, to take effect July 1. The rate is reduced from 40 to 35 cents per ton, based on No. 2 foundry iron at \$7 per ton with 24 cents advance in wages for every rise of 25 cents per ton in iron. The same notice also announced a reduction of 10 per cent. in house rents. The miners will acquiesce in the new scale.

Professor Powers Chosen.
Professor James K. Powers, of Florence, will be the next president of the University of Alabama.

The nominating committee of the board of trustees, composed of Mr. James E. Webb, of Birmingham; Judge William Richardson, of Huntsville, and Judge W. S. Thornton, of Montgomery, met Tuesday morning at the office of Mr. Webb in Birmingham.

As the result of their conference Professor Powers was nominated for the University presidency. His nomination is equivalent to an election, as it is understood that the full board of trustees has practically clothed the committee on nominations with complete power in the matter of filling the University chair.

The dean of the law faculty was not chosen, nor were any other selections that might have been determined upon given out.

A Brief Sketch.
Professor Powers is the president of the State Normal School at Florence. He is one of the best known and ablest educators in Alabama. The following brief sketch of him is taken from the "Memorial Record of Alabama," published in 1893:

"James K. Powers, A. M., President of the State Normal School at Florence, Ala., was born in Lauderdale county, August 15, 1851. He was educated at the Florence Wesleyan University, and University of Alabama, and was a tutor in the former institution in 1870-71. In 1873 he was graduated from the State University, with the degree of Master of Arts, when that institution was granting that as a graduating degree, for a grade of ninety or over in every department in the institution. Immediately after his graduation, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal college.

In 1888 he was elected president of the Normal college, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892. Under his presidency the Normal college has reached the highest point of efficiency and attendance in its history. The average attendance in 1891 was 291, whereas the highest enrollment, previous to his election to the presidency, never exceeded 240 in any one year. It has attained the position of a Normal school, principally under his management. Professor Powers was one of the originators of the Alabama Educational Association, and has served as chairman of the executive committee for two years, and president for one year. He has a very extensive acquaintance among the teachers of the South, and has probably supplied more places with teachers than any other man in the South. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Knight of Pythias, and is a Past Grand Dictator for the state in the order of the Knights of Honor. He was married January 30, 1879, at Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Lula Reynolds, daughter of the late Calvin A. Reynolds, of Giles county. As Professor Powers' connection with the Normal college dates from the first day of the first session, he is now completing his twentieth year's service. Every graduate and under-graduate went out by the institution (hundreds in number) has passed through his hands. These fall many of the most important positions in Alabama. To know these facts is to realize the influence that Professor Powers has had in molding the educational sentiments of the state."

The Crop Report.
The following is the crop report of Alabama, made by commissioners of Agriculture J. E. Culver, up to June 10. This report is made up from the reports of 284 correspondents, embracing every county in the state except two. The condition of crops as compared with last year at same date is: Cotton 84, corn 90, oats 85, wheat 106, gardens 88, tobacco an increase of acreage and doing well, farm animals 84, milk cows 100, sheep and goats 100, hogs 97, poultry 100. The report for last month in acreage was: Cotton 10 per cent increase; corn, 5 per cent decrease. Crops of all kinds have been well cultivated, are clear of grass and weeds, and with good seasons will grow very rapidly. Since the last report cotton and corn have improved, but small for the season of the year and about three weeks behind last year. Some complaint is made of lice on cotton, killing it in places. Early planting of corn is now being laid by. Late corn is about all planted; oats, have been harvested. The fall planting was fine, but the spring crop poor. Wheat is about an average. Field peas have been planted. Gardens show good condition but are suffering for rain. The Irish potato crop is the best in several years. Horses and mules on the farm are in good condition. The latest information is that rain is falling in various sections of the state, and the crops are improving rapidly.

Briefly Noted.
Work will begin at once on a handsome Methodist church at Alabama City.
Ex-Governor Oates has opened a law office in Montgomery.
The fruit crop in Barbour county is pronounced almost a failure.
Auditor White has just published the Revenue Code, which will be a great convenience.
Eufaula merchants are making rent contracts for the coming year. The demand for houses is great.
W. H. Hanna, a Populist, has been appointed postmaster at Iron City.
The little son of Thomas Kendrick, of Victoria, Coffee county, was killed by lightning.

REQUESTED TO STEP DOWN.

Emperor William Orders the Sultan to Evacuate Thessaly.

It is reported at Athens that Emperor William has sent a telegram to the sultan requesting him to take measures for the speedy evacuation of Thessaly. There is no indication that a settlement has been reached in the peace negotiations.

There was a conflict the other day at Hirappetra, island of Crete, between the insurgents and the inhabitants of the town, and an Italian gunboat fired two shots into the town.

Judicious advertising pays.

Strange Himalayan Tribes.
MM. Olafsen and Phillips, two Danish officers who recently explored the Pamir country north of the Himalayas, found there unknown tribes who are fire worshippers and ignorant of the use of money. Their animals are all dwarfed, the cows being the size of ponies, the donkeys of large dogs and the sheep of small ponies. Women are sold for five or six cows or fifteen sheep apiece. Their chief article of barter is furs.

In the Family Circle.
The Rich Uncle—You'll all have forgotten me when I shall have been dead for a month.

The Black Sheep—Oh, no, we won't, sir. It takes years, you know, for the Supreme Court to decide a case.—New York Journal.

France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg have just signed at the Hague the first international treaty on private law, the treaty relating to civil procedure. All these nations use the Roman law in some form. The Swedish and Norwegian commissioners made certain reservations which prevented their signing the agreement. The treaty is to be followed by others on different portions of the law.

Chumley—"I hear one of your freshmen was pretty badly injured the other day. How was it?" Hankins—"Why, it was in the elocution and oratory class. He has such a heavy voice that he strained his back in trying to raise it."—University of Michigan Wrinkle.

Advance Agent—"You Western people don't seem to be quite up to opera. Every where we go the audiences weep in the wrong place." Local Manager—"You won't have any trouble here. My ushers are instructed to eject anybody who does not weep in the cuspidor."—Detroit Journal.

Mabel (studying her lesson)—"Papa, what is the definition of volubility?" Mabel's Father—"My child, volubility is a distinguishing feature of your mother when, on account of urgent affairs, I don't happen to reach home until after 2 o'clock in the morning."—Baltimore News.

Mother—"Mary, that young Spinner has been paying a great deal of attention to you of late. Do you think he means business?" Mary (with a far-away look)—"I'm afraid he does, mother. He is the agent for a bicycle firm, and he has done nothing but try to sell me a bicycle ever since he has been coming here."—Spare Moments.

We are all looking for appreciation, though few of us deserve it.

"Did you take the waters at Saratoga, Col. Kentuck?" "No, sir; I never mix my drinks."

Customer—"What can you give me for a modest lunch?" Waiter—"Well, there's veal with dressing."—Detroit Tribune.

"If you kiss me again I will call mamma." "Well, I don't mind; she is still a young-looking woman."—Town Topics.

He—"What will the world say at our divorce?" The millionaire spouse—"That a fool and his money are soon parted."—Life.

Mamma—I wish you could get George a nice situation. Papa—I'm afraid I can't suit George. He wants a place in which time will hang heavily on his hands.—Puck.

Daughter—George says he fears he can't support me in the style I'm accustomed to. The father—Marry him, anyhow. I can't keep it up much longer myself.—Town Topics.

The Giddy Young Thing—What is that proverb about there being no marrying in heaven? The Chronic Bachelor—Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon, sir," said the book-keeper to the "old man." "So should I," replied the proprietor, as he turned to his desk again.—Puck.

At an official ball: "Sir, allow me to shake hands with you, just by way of showing that I know somebody here." "With pleasure, sir, as I am precisely in the same boat as yourself."—Le Gaulois.

Lady in pony cart (who has made several unsuccessful attempts to pass persevering beginner occupying the whole road)—Unless you soon fall off, I'm afraid I shall miss my train.—Punch.

"I shall hold him in sweet remembrance," said the potentate of Bwipko. He could hardly have done otherwise. Even at home the young missionary had been spoken of as one of excellent taste.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.
By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.
This is a most valuable book, the result of the author's long experience in the treatment of the most common diseases of the human body. It contains a complete and practical system of self-treatment, and is a most valuable addition to the library of every man. It is written in plain, everyday English, and is free from the technical terms which render most medical books so uninteresting and unprofitable. It is a book which every man should have, and which will save him many a dollar in doctor's fees. It is a book which will save him many a day of suffering and discomfort. It is a book which will save him many a sleepless night. It is a book which will save him many a headache and many a neuralgia. It is a book which will save him many a cold and many a cough. It is a book which will save him many a sore throat and many a hoarse voice. It is a book which will save him many a skin disease and many a rheumatism. It is a book which will save him many a nervous disorder and many a hysterical attack. It is a book which will save him many a heart disease and many a stroke. It is a book which will save him many a lung disease and many a consumption. It is a book which will save him many a kidney disease and many a gravel. It is a book which will save him many a bladder disease and many a gonorrhea. It is a book which will save him many a venereal disease and many a syphilis. It is a book which will save him many a skin disease and many a leprosy. It is a book which will save him many a bone disease and many a cancer. It is a book which will save him many a blood disease and many a anemia. It is a book which will save him many a nerve disease and many a paralysis. It is a book which will save him many a muscle disease and many a tetanus. It is a book which will save him many a gland disease and many a goiter. It is a book which will save him many a system disease and many a general debility. It is a book which will save him many a life and many a soul. It is a book which will save him many a world and many a heaven. It is a book which will save him many a hell and many a damnation. It is a book which will save him many a curse and many a woe. It is a book which will save him many a pain and many a sorrow. It is a book which will save him many a grief and many a lamentation. It is a book which will save him many a sigh and many a tear. It is a book which will save him many a cry and many a shout. It is a book which will save him many a laugh and many a smile. It is a book which will save him many a joy and many a happiness. It is a book which will save him many a peace and many a contentment. It is a book which will save him many a love and many a friendship. It is a book which will save him many a family and many a home. It is a book which will save him many a life and many a soul. It is a book which will save him many a world and many a heaven. 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